H.C. Burleigh Papers

Embur/

The Illustrated History of Methodism.

Rev. James W. Lee.

It was in 1747 that Wesley paid his first visit to Ireland. When. at the age of eighty he made a farewell visit, it resembled an ovation. With the warmhearted and emotional people he was in distinct sympathy, and he drew from Ireland some of his most valued helpers. From a community of Germans, settled at Court Mattress on the western coast, came Philip Embury and Barbara Heck.

. . . . . .

Wesley, who had visited Limerick in the spring of 1749, . . . Ten years after the Limerick society was formed, the political agitators, known as 'Whiteboys,' began their depredations in and around Limerick. . . . . About twenty miles southwest of Limerick, there is a district still known as the Palatine, from a colony of Germans who were settled there early in the eighteenth century. They were Lutheran Protestants, who had been driven from their homes in the infamous devastation of the Palatinate by the French armies at the close of the seventeenth century.

The story of the great Protestant exodus from the Palatinate is an interesting one. The woes of that beautiful province lying on the western bank of the Rhine began at the close of the seventeenth century. Its position Franceward excited the cupidity of the Grand Monarch, to whom it was as Naboth's vineyard. To add to the possessions of the monarchy at Paris, and thus make the Rhine its eastern frontier, became his consuming desire.

For over a century the rulers of the Palatinate had been Protestant. It was somewhat late, not until the middle of the sixteenth century, that the Count Palatine embraced the Reformed faith, and in its Lutheran form. His successors alternated between Lutheranism and Calvinism. At Heidelberg, which remained the

capital of the Palatinate until the year 1720, the celebrated Calvinistic catechism was compiled which still retains its authority with many of the sects of Protestant Christendom.

The dogs of war were let loose upon the doomed province in the year 1688. History contains few more harrowing pages than those which relate the devastation of this fair land by the armies of Louis, under express orders from Paris. A lasting infamy rests u on the reputation of the king, and of his generals, Montclas and Melac, who carried out the savage orders to the letter. Many Huguenots banished from France by the cruel edict of Nantes, had again to seek a new home.

For the next twenty-five years, with but one short interval of peace, war raged on the Rhine. Heidelberg, spared in 1688, was left a ruin four years later, when its castle, one of the most icturesque of modern ruins, was blown up by the French soldiery. Another malign influence was to be added to the alreadt too heavy calamities of the Palatine peasantry. The Count Palatine, John William, who succeeded in 1690, was a gloomy, persecuting Catholic, who came into power determined to restore the province to the "true faith." When, in 1708, the French Marshal Villars again laid waste the province, the people, harrassed in every way, finally abandoned their ancient homes, and determined to seek a refuge in countries where they could find some rest from foreign foes and domestic tyrants.

The winter was an extremely bitter one, and many perished on their way to Rotterdam. In this city they were charitably entertained, and thence made their way by thousands across to London. It is one of the praiseworthy deeds of "good Queen Anne" that she opened her arms to these starving people. The heart of the English nation was touched, and a sum of money was voted by Parliament for their

support. Buildings in which they were housed still, by their names, recall the circumstances of the immigration. Many were temporarily lodged in soldiers' tents, supplied by the government, two camps being formed in the neighborhood of London.

By far the largest number continued on their way to the American colonies, where they settled, principally in Pennsylvania. About five hundred families, numbering nearly four thousand souls, were invited to Ireland, and in the fall of 1709 crossed the Irish Channel from the port of Chester. They made their way to the province of Munster, in the southwest, and a body of them took up their location in the neighborhood of Limerick, under the shadow of Castle Matrix. The Southwell family, who resided there, welcomed them as desirable settlers, and introduced superior methods of husbandry into these wilds. In the second generation, the community lost much of its orderly and religious character. Having no pastor to minister to them, its members lapsed into swearing, drunkenness, and irreligion.

The arrival of the Methodist preachers fanned the embers of the religious spirit which still glowed beneath the surface. Among those who had remained faithful to the old ways was the schoolmaster of Ballingran, named Philip Guier, who became the leading spirit in the society at Limerick. At the Conference held there in 1752, he was appointed local preacher among the Palatines.

Guier was held in the highest esteem by the whole neighbor hood, and the reformation he effected kept his memory green for several generations. The people loved him as a father; and during a long life he enjoyed the confidence of Protestants and Papists alike. His influence upon Thomas Walsh had much to do with the wonderful usefulness of that great evangelist.

. . . . . .

The same causes, which had forced so many of the best in Ireland to seek a career across the Atlantic, at length operated to send a band of the Palatines westward. One day in the summer of 1760, a service was held in the little chapel at Ballingran, when Philip Embury made a farewell address before sailing with a company of others from the same district. His wife, Margaret, accompanied him, as well as his brothers John, David, and Peter. Among the company were two worthy people, Paul Heck and Barbara, his wife, all unconscious how historically significant was the step they were taking. Some of their friends went on to Limerick to see the last of them as the vessel sailed down the river Shannon. It arrived in New York harbor on the tenth day of August, 1760.

Not all of the company were Methodists. Philip Embury, who by trade was a carpenter, had assisted with his own hands in the building of the Methodist Chapel at Court Mattress (or Matrix). His name had been accepted by Wesley as an itinerant, and was on the reserve list; and he seems to have served as a local preacher. There is a tradition that he retained his Lutheranism, and joined the Lutheran Church in America. But in a petition addressed to the governor of New York, three years after his arrival, praying for land, he and his friends describe themselves as members of the Church of England.

. . . . . .

The company of Limerick County settlers, who arrived in New York in the summer of 1760, seem to have been fairly prosperous in worldly matters; but the pressing duties of everyday life amid new surroundings caused them to slacken in their religious zeal and to neglect their duties as Christians. For five years or more the preacher who had ministered to them in the chapel at Court Matrix remained dumb, while the flock whom he ought to have fed was left uncared for. This

. . . . . .

undesirable condition of affairs preyed upon the conscience of a good woman who had belonged to the old society, and she was finally induced to speak out.

One day, early in the year 1766, a number of men seated in the kitchen of the Heck family were engaged in playing cards. The mistress of the house, Barbara Heck, entered the room and, seeing their occupation, approached the table, indignantly swept the cards into her apron, and then threw them into the fire. This done, she put on her bonnet and went to visit Philip Embury, who lived near by. "Philip," said she, "you must preach to us or we shall all go to hell together, and God will require our blood at your hands!" "But where shall I preach?" was the reply. "Preach in your own house," earnestly responded his visitor, "and I, at least, will come to hear you."

This settled the matter, and Embury at once began to hold services in his own house, the congregation consisting of five hearers. There were Mrs. Embury, the two Hecks, John Lawrence, and Betty, a colored servant of Mr. and Mrs. Heck. For the next four years the Hecks remained in New York, and lent all the aid they could to the little society. To Barbara Heck, who has the credit of its initiation, fitly belongs the title of "Mother of American Methodism."

Embury is said to have occupied the upper room of a house in Barracks street, ten doors from the military barracks, which gave the name to the street. The Hecks lived right across the way. The name was afterward changed to Augustus street; and the site of the barracks is now occupied by Chambers street.

Such a neighborhood is not usually distinguished for its orderliness or morality, nor was the barracks quarter in New York an exception to the rule, being reputed "infamous." All the more need was there for the planting of a vigorous

Christian organization to stem the tide of wickedness. At first the company of enthusiasts numbered but a few despised and persecuted individuals, but soon the work began to grow apace. An empty room adjoining the barracks was rented for revival work, and here a class of twelve assembled. Three members of the band of the Sixteenth Regiment, then stationed at the barracks, named respectively James Hodge, Addison Low, and John Buckley, gave their hearty support to Mr. Embury, and became exhorters. The religious needs of the inmates of the poor-house were attended to, and its superintendent, "Billy" Littlewood, was awakened and converted. Considerable religious excitement came to be manifested in the community.

At this conjuncture there appeared on the scene a remarkable character, who soon played the most conspicuous part in the whole New York movement. This was Captain Thomas Webb, of the British army, whose wife's home was near Jamaica, Long Island. It was customary at this time for British officers to wear their uniform when off duty, and the appearance on the platform as an evangelist of one wearing the king's uniform and epaulets created no little gaping wonderment. Unbuckling his sword he would lat it on the table beside him, and, opening the Bible, address his audience in blunt, soldier-like fashion, but with intense fervor. The effect was singularly powerful.

A gentleman by birth, Thomas Webb had entered the army in the stirring times when Pitt was guiding the destinies of the empire, when the national spirit was high, and British troops were everywhere marching to victory. He had been at the siege of Louisburg, had served under the gallant Wolfe in Canada, and had scaled the Heights of Abraham on that memorable morning in September, 1759, when the destiny of the North American continent was finally decided. There he saw both

Wolfe and Montcalm fall; the British leader surviving just long enough to know that his work was accomplished. The troops ~~xxxx~~ Wolfe had led to victory entered the citadel that had hitherto been deemed impregnable, and Quebec was added to the possessions of Great Britain. In the engagement Webb lost an eye and was wounded in the right arm.

At this time Webb was not a religious man. It was five years later, in 1764, that, being stationed in the west of England, he heard John Wesley preach, and awoke to a sense of his dangerous condition. He spent a year of perplexity and sadness in groping after the light, but finally, some time in 1765, he found rest for his soul. The clouds of doubt seemed suddenly to pass awayh, and like Thomas of old he exclaimed in a rapture of devotion: "My Lord and my God!" Thenceforth he identified himself with the Methodists, and began to show great zeal as an exhorter. On one occasion, when in Bath, he was present at a meeting where the preacher of the day failed to make his appearance. Invited to take his place, Webb held forth with great power and success; and this proved a turning-point in his career. His usual mode of address was to relate his Christian experience, and then encourage others to follow his example.

Having been appointed barrack-master at Albany, he sailed for his post shortly afterward. In Albany he did not slacken his religious efforts. To the regular family worship, which he held in his house morning and evening, neighbors were invited, and no opportunity was lost of exhorting them. News of Embury's work in New York having reached him, he paid Barracks street a visit, and cordially offered his help. Henceforth he was a loyal and hearty friend, assisting not only with his voice and presence, but also liberally with his

purse. He was wont to express his want of confidence in converts whose "purses were not also converted," and his own conduct was consistent with this remark. He was of a portly figure and a commanding presence. A blind which he wore attached to a ribbon over his wounded eye, gave him a somewhat odd appearance. Having settled down at Jamaica, he began to preach in the neighborhood and made many converts, more than half of whom were negroes. An interesting reference to Webb is made in a letter received by John Wesley in the summer of 1768. The writer, who signs himself "T. T.," was probably Thomas Taylor who emigrated to New York early in that year, and whose name frequently occurs later on in the records of the society. He remarks in the letter that he had heard from his host of one Captain Webb, a very strange sort of man, who lived on Long Island and who sometimes preached for Embury.

. . . . . .

From the hired room, in which Captain Webb first preached, a change was made in 1767 to a rigging-loft in what was then Horse-and-Cart street, and is now William street. The street received its designation from the fact that many wagons were accommodated there; and a tavern in it bore on its sign a horse and cart. The fact that the early Methodists worshipped in rigging-lofts at Baltimore and Philadelphia as well as in New York, is to be explained by the circumstance that the centers of population were at that time all seaports, and that these rigging-lofts were necessarily long and roomy chambers, easily accommodating large audiences. This change to the rigging-loft signified the growth of the work; for the previous hired room must certainly have been far less capacious.

In this rigging-loft, measuring sixty feet long by eighteen wide, Philip Embury and Captain Webb preached to earnest and inquiring audiences the gospel

of salvation. Soon the room became too small for the work, and a special place of worship had to be built. The tradition, however, of the sacred use to which the loft had been put, lingered about the place; and many visits were paid to the quaint old building at 120 William street, which outlived its successor, the chapel, and which was not removed until the year 1854.

The meetings were held at such an hour as not to conflict with the regular services of the Church of England. There was a morning gathering at the early hour of six, and an evening gathering; and members of the society continued to be regarded as members of the Church of England. The clergy of New York favored the movement; and it was the widow of a lately deceased rector of Trinity, Doctor Barclay, who granted them the lease on which they built their first chapel. Mrs. Barclay showed further interest in the work by subscribing two pounds to its erection, and the names of three clergymen are also on the list. The first conveyance was made in 1768, and the second in 1770. The locality was then known as Golden Hill, a piece of rising ground on the out skirts of the city, afterward named John street. Fortunately for the progress of the work the society at this time received a notable accession to its membership in the person of William Lupton, a merchant of wealth and position in the community. Like Webb, he was English by birth, and had worn King George's uniform. Born in Lancashire, in 1728, he came to America when twenty-five years old, as quartermaster of the Fifty-fifth infantry. Later he served as ensign in the Forty-third. Having served through the war and obtained his discharge, he decided to make New York his home. In 1761 he married one of the Schuyler family, who died eight years later, at the early age of twenty-seven. They had five children born to them.

Of large frame and commanding aspect, William Lupton was a stanch Christian

and a generous giver to the cause. He it was who became responsible for the ground-rent of the newly acquired property; and when the subscription list for the building went round among the members, he followed Captain Webb's thirty pounds with twenty pounds, which he afterward increased by ten. As treasurer of the society he continually advanced money out of his own pocket, and was as generous with his time as with his money.

By October, 1768, the new edifice was ready for occupation. In order to evade the law of the colony which forbade Dissenters to worship in a church, a fireplace was built in its interior, which allowed it to be classed as a dwelling. The fittings were of the very simplest kind. For a long time the benches were without backs, and the gallery without a fron railing or stairs. Boys would mount by a ladder, and sit upon the platform. The pulpit is said to have been wrought by the hands of Philip Embury himself, who by trade was a carpenter. Externally the structure was plain, yet substantial. The walls, constructed of ballast stone, had a facing of light blue plaster.

William Lupton's residence was close to the preaching-house, and he was thus able to enjoy all its privileges. On one occasion when a fire threatened both buildings, he told the firemen to save the meeting-house. "The church first, then my family," were his memorable words. He married again in the year 1770, and had a large family by his second wife. In the old John street preaching-house he was laid to rest in the year 1798, in the family vault under the pulpit; a vault for which good Philip Embury had constructed the doors a few months before he bade a final farewell to New York.

The edifice survived only some twenty years after Lupton's death. On May 22,

1817, the foundation sermon was preached for the second preaching-house of the name. Beside the old preaching-house stood an unpretending frame cottage which served as the parsonage, or preacher's house. It had come to the trustees with one of the lots they had purchased, and was prepared for occupation in the summer of 1770. Roughly built, and not over comfortable, it was difficult to heat in winter. A flight of stairs connected it at the back with the chapel. There is extant an interesting list of the good women who contributed chairs, tables, pots, gridirons and tea-sets to furnish the house. The list was not closed until the end of November, when Embury had already left for Camden. The place, therefore, in no way recalls his amiable personality. The building abutted on the street, while the preaching-house stood some distance back, leaving a considerable space in front.

The memorable day of the dedication of the main edifice; to be known later as Wesley Chapel, was the thirtieth of October, 1768. The pastor, Philip Embury, gentle and somewhat melancholy in demeanor, chose as his text a passage from the propket Hosea (x.12): Sow to yourselves in righteousness, reap in percy; break up your fallow ground; for it is time to seek the Lord, till He come and rain righteousness upon you.

The assertion he made on this occasion, that the best consecration of a pulpit is to preach a good sermon in it, was not contradicted in his own case, if we may judge by the audiences he attracted. Two years after the dedication his hearers had increased from tens to hundreds, and sometimes the open space in front of the edifice was filled with those who failed to fine accommodation within. Sound gospel preaching, hearty congregational singing, and consistent Christian living, proved to be powerful missionary influences.

Philip Embury's connection with the preaching-house was not long-lived. Regular missionaries--of whom more anon--having been sent out from England to assume charge of what had grown into an important work, the excellent carpenter moved from New York to the town of Camden, Washington county, in the same state. Continuing faithful in well-doing, he formed a society at Ashgrove, which consisted mostly of Irish immigrants. He was highly esteemed in the community as a humble, laborious, faithful citizen, and was elected to the office of civil magistrate. He did not survive to see the troubles of the Revolution, which sadly divided the Methodist community. Having injured himself while mowing hay in his meadow, he died suddenly in the summer of 1775, being then but forty-five years of age. At Camden he was buried in a retired spot, where his remains were suffered to rest until the year 1832. In that year some who were anxious to do honor to his memory, had the body disinterred and removed to Ashgrove. Suitable services were held both at the earlier grave and in the beautiful burying-ground in Ashgrove, where lie others whose names are dear to Methodists. A marble tablet was erected over his grave, bearing an inscription of some length in commemoration of his services.

The name of Barbara Heck, who left New York for Camden at the same time as Embury, was confused later with that of a Mrs. Hick (Christian name not certainly known), whose son Paul became an active member of the John Street Society. Dying when the boy was young, she was buried in Trinity churchyard, New York city, but no headstone was set up to mark the place. Many persons came to believe, but on wholly inadequate evidence, that she was the Barbara Heck whose influence so inspired Philip Embury. During four years of residence in Camden two children were

born to Paul and Barbara Heck--Samuel, in whose house his mother was to die, and Nancy. The year before Philip Embury's death they removed to Montreal, Canada, where Paul Heck enlisted as a volunteer in the British army, and served until 1778. Having received in 1785 a grant of land at Augusta, Upper Canada, as a reward for his loyal services to the crown, he removed thither. Several of their old associates accompanied them, notably John Lawrence, who had witnessed the original scene of the card-playing at New York, and whose wife was the widow of Philip Embury. A society was founded, believed to be the first Methodist community in British America, in which Samuel Embury, son of Philip, served for a time as leader.

After ten years' residence at Augusta, Paul Heck died, and was buried in the church-yard of the place. The Embury family seem afterward to have moved westward to the Bay of Quinte on Lake Ontario. His son Samuel also moved to a new locality, close to the river St. Lawrence. At Maitland, a hamlet between Brockville and Prescott, in full view of the American shore, he built a substantial house, where his sainted mother spent the few remaining years of her life, happy in the love and rsepect of the whole neighborhood.

Death came to her quietly one day, in the summer of 1804, as she sat in her chair in the orchard behind the stone house. She had the old black-letter German bible, her constant solace, on her lap, and a hymn-book beside it. Suddenly, with the words "Glory to God!" on her lips, she fell forward and was no more. They took her to Augusta and buried her beside her husband, close to the old blue church, where a white marble slab marks the spot.

(There is a picture of a powder horn on p. 235 with this caption: Horn with which Philip Embury called together his congregation in Ireland.)

33924 Macomb St.
Farmington, Mich. 48024
2/17/66

Dear Dr. Burleigh:

Here is an addition to the Embury booklet. I have had the information for some time, but since Hank Jones has not included it all in his compilation of Irish-Palatine births, marriages, land records, etc., I thought you might be interested in the various entries he discovered.

In the matter of David Embury Jr. (p. 72), who fell from sight after having 3 children born in Fredericksburgh, some fairly definite proof has been established that this man returned to the U. S. and settled near Camden Valley. Perhaps he returned with the idea of getting back his father's farm. At any rate, a Harry Embry of Massachusetts has come to light with the information that his grandfather was Thomas Embury, who changed his name to Embry, and said Thomas was a brother of the Caleb Embury mentioned. It seems that Thomas remained in the U.S. when his parents returned to Canada. The David Embury mentioned, son of David Embury Jr., is apparently buried near Arlington, Vt. where there is a tombstone reading "David Amberry" died 2 Aug. 1814 age 27. This doesn't quite bear out the birthdate of 2 June 1791 at Fredericksburgh, but it is near enough to indicate he was a young man. Likely age 4 at baptism

If Hank Jones did not send out a mailing announcement of his compilation, perhaps you will want one-- and here I'm assuming they are for sale-- I don't really know. Anyway, his address is 4176 Archer Dr., Apt. 202, Studio City, Calif. in case you want to inquire.

Sincerely,

Mrs. W. ~~J.~~ Embury

Replied 19 Feb/66

4/27/63

Edith Embury

Dear Dr. Burleigh:

I am enclosing a couple of cards which contain the same story as my announcement cards, but they were on post-cards for U.S. mailing, so no good for mailing in Canada. If anyone is interested I have copies left and I hope to get back my printing cost.

I sent the UEL copy through Claude Young.

A file on new material has already been started since I have heard from some Emburys I never heard of before. So word gets around.

EBE

Gr[illegible] Ebs.

= Wayman
writer of Wall.

dens

1 Sarah } Will ~~Mary~~ Embury to West
2 Elizth } = Mart Embury } bros
3 Susan } = Peter Embury }

4 Florence = West Martin

5 = Martin.
son is a barber
Harold

6 = 2d Rufus Grant
of Bellbrook

6 Ester Wm.

7 = Lewis Vanwest
Willie
Emma = ~~Wm Cook~~
= 1° Clark
= 1° Sec. Curl

8 = Lillie
of Shanbot Lake

9 Horace Allport.

10 Will Scales = ~~Rebecca~~
Embury

RETURN TO

ONTARIO MEDICAL SERVICES INSURANCE PLAN

P.O. BOX 1700, TERMINAL "A" TORONTO

OMSIP

A-218A REV. 1

Jan 2. = Pat Dinder
Peter = Susan S
Anne = Alex Hamilton
Ronald = Sarah S.
Cathie = Lloyd S.
Mark = Cheryl S
Brad - Melissa Pelmont
Marie
McCracken

Documents recently brought to light by an Irish genealogist strongly indicate that the original Limbury name was IMBERGER.

1. ANDREAS IMBERGER emigrated at St. Catherine's, England, in 1709. 22 years old, Lutheran, husbandman and vine-dresser. No family. (Vol.2, D64 - Board of Trade Misc. Papers. Copy of this list in N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Record Vol. 40, p. 94) b. 1687

2. ANDREW IMBERGER is shown as head of a Palatine family in Ireland 13 July 1715. Same name, Southwell Estate 29 Sept. 1720.
   married before 1715 (age 32) age 37

3. ANDREW and JOHN IMBURY are listed as freeholders at Ballyngarane, County Limerick, July, 1747.
   (This item received from Dublin Castle lists Andrew and David Imbury. Andrew and John appear in the Groves MSS.) father & son?

4. DAVID IMBURY, ANDREW IMBERRIER and JOHN IMBERRIER listed as freeholders at Ballyngarane April, 1755. father & 2 sons?

5. DAVID IMBURY, PHILIP IMBURY and JOHN IMBURY were registered as Ballyngarane freeholders April, 1759. sons of Andrew.

It would appear that Andrew Imbury (Imberger), the father, died between 1755 and 1759.

The custom of changing the German G to Y appears to have been fairly common. Some German-Palatine names ending in "berger" became "berry" or "bury." Palatine Kronberger became Cronberry. Bergman was also known as Berryman and afterwards Birrman.

The transition of Imberger to Imbury is indicated in the April 1755 item above (#4) wherein three spellings appear: Imberier, Imberrier and Imbury.

2/66 E. B. Imbury

Ry

Andrew Embury Sr = Jane Bell
1758-1844

Andrew Embury Jr. = Margaret ?
1796-1880

Margt E. 1834- = Jas W. Simmons

Mary E 1836-1925 = Geo E. Sills d 1895

Dorland 1838-11 went to USA Biggie Richey of Watertown N.Y.

Jas 1841 1923

Marinda E 1848 1869

W 1851 to USA = Susan Peterson

thursday **7** january 1960

Bradosol
For solutions with antiseptic, deodorant and detergent qualities

Embury

Wellington, Ont., August 20 1962

Dr. H. C. Burleigh, U.E.
Bath, Ont.

Dear Sir

The enclosed letter received from Mrs W. J. Embury of Farmington, Mich., cannot be answered by me, hence being sent on to you

I have had no knowledge of the Embury family history being sent to the Museum, nor do I have any such history complete enough to file

On the other hand, I gather from her letter that you know of such a history, therefore you are in a position to answer the letter

I do know that Bruce Embury some time before his death told me he had some good records of the family, but I have never had the pleasure of seeing same

Insofar as I am aware, neither the museum or reference library have been in condition to receive any such documents

With kind regards to Mrs Burleigh and yourself, I remain,

Very truly yours
E. Claude Young
E. Claude Young, U.E.

Embury

33924 Macomb St.
Farmington, Mich.
Aug. 16/62

Mr. E. Claude Young
Box 73
Wellington, Ontario

Dear Mr. Young:

I understand from Dr. Burleigh that your museum has recently acquired a list of Andrew Embury's children, taken from some Bible information.

I should like very much to obtain an exact copy of this material. Will this be possible?

Do you suppose the person who presented this was a descendant? If I could learn his or her name and address I would like to communicate with that person. There may be some later-generation material that I could pick up.

If you are not the proper person to apply to in this case, will you pass this letter on to the one in charge?

Thank you very much.

Cordially yours,

Edith Embury
Mrs. W. J. Embury

P. S.
I believe Bruce Embury, before his death, presented to the museum a copy of land petition of Andrew Embury dated 1790-- at least it was his intention to do so. There is something wrong in the typed portion he intended putting in the back of the document. I typed it for him and I should like to correct it by re-typing, if this is possible. EE

PTE. LEONARD W. EMBURY. Verona, of the 146th Battalion, and later of the C.M.R., killed in action at Vimy Ridge, on the 11th of April, 1917. He leaves a father, mother, three brothers and two sisters, being the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Embury. He went overseas a short time ago with the 146th Battalion and trained in England.


Represented by ANGROVE
WANTS
Your Help!!
be Awarded
ROM MARY
- AND THIS IS HOW HE FELT WHEN HE READ IT.
?
IED COPY OF MARY'S LETTER

Embury

Williamstown Parish Register
1779 - 1817

1783 Duncan Fisher of Montreal, shoemaker, was married to Catharine Embury on the 27th day of Feby.

1785 Jannet, daughter of Duncan Fisher, shoemaker at Montreal, and Catharine, his wife, was born on the 4th and baptized on the 13th day of March

1787 Daniel, son of Duncan Fisher, shoemaker at Montreal, and Catharine, his wife, was born on the 12th and baptized on the 18th day of February

1789 Margaret, daughter of Duncan Fisher, shoemaker at Montreal, and Catharine, his wife, was born on the 19th and baptized on the 30th day of March.

Edith Embury 10/17/62

Dear Dr. B —

Thank you very much. I am returning immediately as promised.

This is the Andrew Embury Jr. family. I had it complete as to names but some of the dates were missing. The record appears to have been kept in the beginning by Margaret Atkins, wife of Andrew Jr., since several letters are listed, but later on, no one entered her death date in 1887.

Again — thank

Edith

The Emburys

Marriages - Andrew Embury married June 23, 1828
Geo. E. Sills and Mary A. Embury married
Sept 18, 1849.
John W. Diamond and Margaret E. Embury.
married Dec 25, 1854.
William H. Embury and Susan Peterson
married Dec 9, 1867.

Births Andrew Embury born Nov. 16, 1796 died 1880
Margaret Embury born May 4, 1810
{ Mary A. Embury born Mar 15, 1836 " 1925
married Geo E. Sills - 1849
2nd H. Embury born Nov 28. 1851
{ Margaret E. Embury born June 25, 1834.
married John W Diamond 1854.
Dorland Embury born Apr. 19, 1838
James E. Embury born Apr. 7. 1841
Marcah L. Embury born June 13, 1846

John E. Sills born July 25, 1850
George M. Sills born Feb 5, 1852.
Wm H. Sills born Feb 5, 1855

Favor of Maurice Young
12 May 1962

Please return promptly

The Embury

Deaths Andrew Embury born 1758 died Mar 26. - 1844
Janet Embury born 1765 died May 6 . 1851
Mrs Atkins died Feb 10, 1848
Mary Atkins " Apr. 4. 1853
Henry Atkins " Jan 19. 1859
Ann Atkins Nov 18. 1853.
William Embury died Apr 14, 1853 born - 1790
Mary Embury died Sept 8, 1859
Catherine Atkins born 1801 - died Mar 9, 1850
Eliza Atkins died Feb 9, 1866 - 9 yrs 3 Months.
Andrew Embury died May 17, 1880
James E. Embury died Feb 21, 1923.
Beatrice Embury, died Jan 31. 1923.
Mary A. Sills (née Mary A. Embury died June 4, 1925
Married Geo E. Sills - 1849(?)
Geo E. Sills died June 23. 1855
Geo M. Sills died Oct 29, 1860
Age 8 yrs. 8 Months - 24. days.
Maria L. Embury died Oct 28, 1869
Age 23 yrs, 4 Mon, 15 days
Dorland Embury, born, Apr. 19. 1838.
died in Haleytown Oct 5. 1871.
Married to Lizzie Richey Aug. 1878

33924 Macomb St.
Farmington, Mich.
Oct. 11, 1962

Dr. H. C. Burleigh
Bath, Ontario

Dear Dr. Burleigh:

May I have a copy of the Andrew Embury Bible information that was sent to the museum, and the name and address of the person who sent it? I can't seem to make any connection on getting this.

I am preparing the final draft of the history and expect to go to press in about two weeks. I don't want to overlook any last-minute inclusions or corrections.

If you want to send the sheet without the trouble of copying, I will send it back by return mail.

Cordially,

Edith Embury

Mrs. W. J. Embury

33924 Macomb St.
Farmington, Mich.
7/24/62

Dear Dr. Burleigh:

Thank you so much for your letter. When some new angle crops up you wonder if you've been asleep in a strange hayloft. Your interpretations, however, are so closely allied to my own that I am breathing a big sigh of relief.

To keep David Embury Sr.'s approximate age in mind through the entire history I made him (in my own mind) 25 years of age at the time of his marriage in 1749. It seemed to me that 20 was too young for him to be married, and since Philip was 30 when he, Philip, married, I thought 25 would be a sensible compromise for David.

I believe that David Embury, "single," is David Embury, Jr. I also believe he is the one who married "Molly" and had the 3 children mentioned in OHS Vol. 1, bp'd in the 1790's. There were later David Emburys (John and Andrew each had a David) but those Davids couldn't have had children in the 1790's. I have <u>their</u> families and the generations don't fit.

As to the Philip Embury listed as a Loyalist in Oct. 1784— I have never found nothin' on him— no where— no how. No claim. No land. So I had to put him in "Misc. Emburys"— and I've got quite a few of those. Too darned many, but if I don't get this thing between covers some of my old Emburys asking for a copy will be in their happy hunting grounds and maybe I'll be there, too. I guess these things are only "to date" anyhow. Next year a whole lot of stuff may turn up that today you can't dig out with a gold-plated shovel.

I should like to have the name of the curator of your museum so I can write for the Andrew Embury Bible information. Is he Claude Young? I have some of this but would like to check. The only list I ever had on all of Andrew's children was from you with their OC dates. Some other bits came in but not the overall pi/cture.

Sorry I didn't think to ask about the date on Thos. Embury in the Clerk diary in my letter. I suppose you received my card asking for the date of entry.

Sincerely,

Edith Embury

Mrs. W. J. Embury

Directory of 1860-61

Hastings County

Elzevir Township

Embury, William, carpenter, Bridgewater P.O.

Hungerford Township

Embury, James, yeoman 5th concession, part lot 14

Huntingdon Township

Embury, George yeoman 3rd concession, part lot 20
" John " 3rd " " " 20

Madoc Township

Embury, David, yeoman, 6th concession, part lot 12
" John, " 6th " " " 8
" Samuel " 7th " " " 6

Rawdon Township

Embury, Edward, yeoman, 5th concession, part lot 13

Thurlow Township

Embury, Allen, yeoman, 9th concession, part lot 24

Tyendinaga Township

Embury, Valentine, yeoman, concession A, part lot 40
" Andrew, carpenter 1st concession, part lot 7

19 July, 1962.

Mrs. W. J. Embury,
33924 Macomb St.,
Farmington, Mich.

Dear Mrs. Embury:

Your letter of 16th inst. to hand, and pleased to note that you are still pursuing the elusive ancestor.

I find it difficult to state with any certainty re your problems. You see, I do not have all the information which you have likely unearthed. I assume that David Embury, a brother of Philip, the preacher, had two, if not more, sons, namely John and Andrew. From a study of various records in the Haldimand Papers, one must assume that there was a third son, David, Jr.

If the above is right, and if your record of birth year for David, Sr., is right at (this is my error--he married in 1749). This being so, one must assume that David, Sr., was born in 1729, or earlier. This being a possibility, then he was 48 in 1777, and 56 in 1784--a little on the old side to be a soldier on active service. We know that

son Andrew was 25 in 1782, with 7 years service,
" John was married, with two small children in 1781.

The matter of the David being a soldier in Jessup's, and fit for active service, not steady service, indicates that he was a young man. One also assumes that he was actually no more than a boy at that time, otherwise there would have been mention of him before.

My interpretation of the Embury situation in the summer and fall of 1784, is as follows:

John and David, as well as their father David, all elected to settle in Township 3 (Cataraqui), even though the father was still in the States. The return of those mustered in the above-mentioned township shows that,

John and family were already there, even though it states that he had gone "to the States for his family." To my notion he had gone for his parents.

David (this is David, Sr., I believe) is shown with wife, but "in the States."

A Return of Loyalists at Lachine, 19 Sept., 1784, notes

Andrew, single,)
David, single) "gone up to their lands."

To me all this means that only John was married before 1784, and being the eldest boy, went back for his parents. Sgt (being Andrew), although he put his name in for Fredericksburgh, was shown, in the return of 6 Oct., as being in Montreal, while the list of Sept, shows him as (in the meantime), with David, Jr., on their way to their lands.

This brings us to the Philip listed as a Loyalist in the October, 1784, list of Fredericksburgh. Who, for pity's sake, was he? Another son of David, Sr.?

I believe that David, Sr., who is listed as of Marysburgh in the U. E. List (which was compiled in 1796) drew part of his land in [illegible]t township, and in 1796 was living there. As far as I know, he did not have [illegible]ilitary service in the Revolution, although he may have in the French and [illegible] war. There were no Senior-Sergeants, inso far as I know. I assume that

the entry refers to David, Sen., and that the sgt. is an error. Incidentally, I looked at the original (so-called Quebec Plan) plan of Fredericksburgh for the lots to which you refer. That of Lot 23 in the 4th has no name on it. The other, Lot 5 additional in the 5th has the name of David Embury on the east ½. There is no Sen., nor no Sgt. This, I assume, is the 100 acres allocated to David, Sen., who was still in the States.

As an after-thought, I offer this suggestion. If David, senior, did not have a son David, this person might have been a son of John. It is well-known that the names of very small children were entered on the muster rolls. There is the old story of a soldier orderly who approached the Major of the Regiment, and said: "Sir, Private James will not take his pap." If you have different views on the subject, please forget what I have written.

I hope that this letter has attempted to answer your queries. I also extent my highest regards to yourself and your husband.

Yours sincerely,

33924 Macomb St.
Farmington, Mich.
July 16, 1962

Dr. H. C. Burleigh
Bath, Ontario

Dear Dr. Burleigh:

Can you tell me if there ever was an officer in the KRRNY or other loyalist military outfit called a Senior-Sergeant?

This question has come up in connection with David Embury, Sr.

He is listed with UEL as a "settler, Marysburgh," although from what little I have been able to gather he lived and died at Hay Bay. I had the war records office in London checked and there is no record of him as a soldier there. There is this possibility which I obtained from you: "Feb. 24, 1783 - David Embury listed with Jessup's Corps fit for service, Riviere du Chene," which could refer to David Embury, Jr. just as well, because David Jr. appears to have become a soldier late in the war.

In the Oct. 6, 1784 return of disbanded soldiers and loyalists settled at Cataraqui, David Embury "1m 1f 1 girl over 10" is listed as "in the states," so I took from that that David, wife and dau. had remained in New York state, either on their confiscated farm or had been interned. To strengthen this, John Embury returned "to the states for his family" and in Nov. 1784 shows up at LaPrairie from Albany with 2f 4 ch. Since John's own family was with him in Sorel, it seems reasonable to suppose he went back for his father, mother and sister.

So much for David, Sr.'s not being a soldier.

Now comes word from the Archives at Toronto saying that on a map of Fredericksburgh by Alexander Aitken, undated but presumably made around the turn of the century, the name of "David Embury, Sen-Serg't" is shown for ½ of Lot 23 in the 4th and ½ of Lot 5 in the 5 concessions. The way Sen-Serg't is written makes me wonder if this means David Embury, Senior, a Sergent-- or David Embury, a Senior-Sergeant. This latter could refer to David Embury Jr.

So that's why I ask the question in the opening sentence. Toronto has no answer.

I am about done, except for answers to a few pesky questions such as the above.

Sincerely,

Edith Embury

Mrs. W. J. Embury

~~McGinger~~
McQuoid 6935.9
Instant 6754.4
~~Bordan~~ 18.15
Hogeboom

5200
Bank 4500
1200
Wartman 14000
Pollard 25900
2500
Gallagher 4/20000

25000
9000

13)45735(3518
39
67
65
20
105

13)32030(2463
26
60
52
83
78
50

Camden

—— Embury nee Elith Bell ex. 19.5.1836

Elizth Embury 1 Jan 1871 ae 81 C of E Bond of Consumption

(JANE) Mrs Andrew Embury was dau of Wm Bell + ann Carrollan (should be Wm Sr + 7 dau)

Camden Census 1851

Wm h c w wm 38

jno Carson b u s wm 12

Mary Carson Con E. R.C. 68

Margt Embury (Emery) c w wm 27

Elizth Grimes c East RC 34

Eliza .. c West RC 14

Edward .. c 16

Mary Emery .. .. wm 4

dau u s .. 2

Portland

20.3.1879 Thos Embury of Portland d. pall pon Lice

Dr 1865 Portland

Emery James 3 - 13 f

Andrew 1 5 f.

Embury James 11 10 f.

Camden &

Emery David + Angus 20.

Fred Bell


Peter Embury =
Bell
a blacksmith
near Vanity Lake
James Embury =
Patience
Dreader
a blacksmith
who m to
Bellrock
Andrew =
Peter
of Wrong
m. 1st
Mary
Andrew
Barbara
Mary
Arnold

monday **5** may 1958

Jas = Pat. Drader | Jim
amo

Andw

Hare = —

Andw,

Ritalin Parenteral
To hasten recovery following anesthesia

tuesday **6** may 1958

Ritalin Parenteral

Clear-cut central stimulant properties —
wide margin of safety

should do well.

* * *

Plan to add something new each season. It will greatly increase your interest. We will discuss the possibilities next week.

— 30 —

OBITUARY

ROY HERBERT EMBURY

News of the death of Roy Herbert Embury came as a shock to his neighbors of the Palace Road, to his fellow-workers of the Gibbard Furniture Shops, Ltd., where he had worked until half-a-day before being taken to Kingston General Hospital. He had been in apparent good health until two months ago, but was able to continue his work. Three weeks ago Monday, he underwent surgery, but the surgeons reported to the family that they found him to be inoperable. He died Thursday, March 9, 1961. He was in his 63rd year.

Born in Newburgh, the son of the late Herbert Embury and his late wife, the former Alice Yeomans, he married Lena Aleta Markle, of Napanee, 40 years ago last October. He joined the Gibbard Furniture Shops 32 years ago, and two years later he and Mrs. Embury purchased a small farm on the Palace Road, where he spent many hours in gardening, which he loved. A kindly and an industrious man, he will be greatly missed by his many friends, especially by the employees of the place where he worked. He will be hard to replace there, his foreman says.

He is survived by hsi wife; his daughter, Mrs. Albert Milligan (Mildred); four brothers. Stanley, Wilmot and Willard, of Newburgh, and Clayton, of Napanee; a sister, Lillian, of Newburgh, and two grandchildren, Carol and Wayne Milligan, and a grandson, Paul Frizzell. He was predeceased by his daughter, Mrs. Gerald Frizzell (Ruth), and by his sister, Miss Ethel Embury.

The funeral service was held in the Baptist Church on Monday afternoon, March 13. Rev. D. Cairns officiated, assisted by Rev. W. B. Thorneloe. There were many floral tributes and two Bibles were given in his memory, one to the Baptist Church and one to Grace United Church.

The pall - bearers were Earl Penny, Murray Dean, Francis Hartin, Ronald Luffman, Arnold Rogers and Lester Rogers. Flower - bearers were Tom Coathup, Tom Fox, Lewis Vanvolkenburgh, and Steve Waitson. In both cases all were men with whom he had worked.

Interment was in Newburgh Cemetery. 29 March 1961

BUY AT

FULL SWI

Merchants Whose
Here

SSUING COUPONS WHICH MA

CASH PRI

THLY JACK

HANDISE P

EIGHTH DRA

CASH PRIZE, WILL BE MADE

SDAY, APRIL

INNER WILL APPEAR IN T
ILL BE A $5 CASH PRIZE A
T DRAW IS HELD. THESE W
NEXT 6 MONTHS.

ill be April 11 for

inum Door valued

OF THIS WEEK'S $5.00 AWARD

a Sweet, Box 412,

LEANERS & FUR

eceased by three sisters, Miss Roberta McMillan, Miss Olive McMillan and Miss Emma McMillan, and by two brothers, Arthur and Herbert.

He leaves 18 grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

MRS. HELENA BYRNES

33924 Macomb St.
Farmington, Mich.
March 10, 1960

Dr. H. C. Burleigh
Bath, Ontario

Dear Dr. Burleigh:

Margaret Ellen Embury-John Wesley Diamond: Will you please pass on to your friend the name of Andrew Embury Jr.'s wife: Margaret Atkins. You will recall this name was omitted from the information formerly sent you and I have just received it.

In return I should like to receive the names of the Diamond descendants. Will you ask your friend to send them to me? Thank you very much.

Peter Embury of Verona: I have filled out some of this line but have not as yet got back of James Embury (born c. 1820) who married Patience Drader. James was a blacksmith at Oak Flats and died about 1909, according to one member of the family.

Because of recurring names of Peter and Andrew in the family, I have a hunch the line may be from Peter (3) of Andrew (2) of David (1). Peter (3) bp 2 June 1791 - OC 4 July 1815. This is the only son of Andrew that I have absolutely nothing on, and in this Peter Embury of Verona line there is not the slightest shred of identification with any other of Andrew's sons.

However, as far as the proofs go, even with information supplied by two members of the family, this whole gang remains a lost tribe of Israel.

Sincerely,

Edith Embury

Mrs. W.J.Embury

33924 Macomb St.
Farmington, Mich.
Nov. 30, 1959

Dr. H. C. Burleigh
Bath, Ontario

Dear Dr. Burleigh:

I have a clue on the Ellen Embury who married John Diamond, which you can pass on to your friend.

Andrew Embury, Sr. (1758-1844) m. Jane Bell
Andrew Embury, Jr. (1796-1880) m. MARGARET ATKINS

The name here is given as Janet Bell which I question not only because of similarity to Jane Bell but because of a 1765 birthdate which places her a generation earlier.

Believe these dates are only approximate since Ellen's dates are 1835-1890.)

Margaret E. (prob. for Ellen) (1834-) m. John W. Diamond
Mary E. (1836-1925) m. George E. Sills d.1855
Dorland (1838-1871) went to USA m. Lizzie Richey, Watertown, N. Y.
James E. (1841-1923)
*Mariah E. (1848-1869)
Wm. H. (1851- went to USA m. Susan Peterson

* Could be Maria L. dau. of Andrew and Margaret Embury d. Oct. 28, 1869. Vanderwater Cemetery. Born 1846. aged 23 yrs. 4 mo. 15 days — born 13 June, 1846.

This information comes second- or third-hand, supposedly from the Bible of Edw. H. Embury of Napanee. If your friend wants to call on this Mr. Embury and there are any differences between what he gets and the above, will you ask him to write me?

As a trade, how would you like to jot down for me the "Peter Embury of Verona" information? I may be able to fit him into the right line. (I told you I was a horse-trader.)

Cordially yours,

Edith Embury

Mrs. W. J. Embury

Sent chart 2 Dec 1959

33924 Macomb St.
Farmington, Mich.
Oct. 24, 1959

Dr. H. C. Burleigh
Bath, Ontario

Dear Dr. Burleigh:

Here is the information on Rathkeale Church which you asked me to send you:

The Rev. D. K. L. Earl
Castle Lodge
Rathkeale, Limerick Co., Ireland

The fee for the search made for me was 2 pounds. (I think he has someone else do the searching.)

In my notes from your Embury file I find this:

"See certificates of John and Andrew Embury in Hogle file."

I meant to ask you about this but neglected to do so. What are these certificates?

Also-- in the typed book on Andrew Embury's children is this:

"Philip - June 2, 1791 - OC 15 Nov. 1808."

What is this June 2 for? Down farther, that is the baptismal date for Peter (OHS Vol.1 p. 35) but no baptismal date for Philip appears in that register.

I may have located for the proper line David Embury who married "Molly" and had David, Margaret and Caleb. Would Molly be another name for Maria?

We met Mrs. Lapp in Meaford on our way home and had a most enjoyable visit with her.

Cordially yours,

Edith Embury

Mrs. W. J. Embury

Replied 26 Nov 1959

Page 195. History of the Palatines.

While this and the next sheet were being printed, I met with the following interesting account of the introduction of the Palatines into Ireland, in a Dublin monthly newspaper called "The Irish Evangelist," vol. i, No. 9, June, 1860, which professes to be drawn up with great care, and from it the following extracts have been taken. The writer states that--

"In the year 1709, seven thousand 'Protestant Lutherans' were driven from their homes in the Palatinate by the French, under Louis XIV. On hearing the intelligence, Queen Anne sent ships for them, and conveyed them to England. Grants were given by the Crown to permit of their settling in these countries, but about half the number proceeded to North America. Probably a few families stayed in England, and the rest came to Ireland, and were chiefly located on the Southwell property, near Rathkeale. Each man, woman and child was allowed eight acres of land, for which was to be paid five shillings an acre yearly, for ever. The Government agreed to pay their rent for twenty years, in order to encourage the Protestant interest in Ireland, and make them all freeholders. They supplied every man with a good musket (called a Queen Anne piece) to protect himself and his family. They were embodied in the free yeomanry of the country, and were styled the True Blues, or German Fusiliers, and were commanded by one Captain Brown."

The following list is given of the names of the families that settled in Ireland, "as found in the original document." Those is ~~italics~~ capitals are borne by tenants on the Adare estate:--

"Baker, BARKMAN, Barrobier, Benner, Bethel, Bowen, Bowman, Bovinizer (now BOBANIZER), Brethower, Cole, Coach, CORNEIL, Cronsberry, Dobe, DULMAGE, Embury, FIGGLE, Grunse, Gruer, Heek, Hoffman, HIFFLE, HEAVENER, Glozier (probably now LEGUER), Lawrence, Lowes, Ledwick, Long, MILLAR, Mich, Modler, Neizer, PIPER, Rhineheart, Rose, Rodenbucher, RUCKLE, SWITZER, SPARLING, STARK, ST. JOHN, St. Ledger, Straugh, Sleeper, Shoemaker, SHIER, Sweltzer, SHOULTARE, Shunewire, Tesley (now TESKEY), Tettler, Ursburlbaugh, Williams, Young.

This opportunity may be takem of correcting an error of date in page 96, where, near the bottom of the page, it is stated that the Palatines settled at Adare about 1706, whereas it appears that they were not introduced upon the Adare property till just about the time of Arthur Young's visit, namely, 1777-8.

30.1.1749
David = ~~Margaret~~ Sleet
Ballingrane Rathtrick

Andrew = Jean Bell.

Philip 1807 Martha Vantassel

Jno Vantassel

Phebe Wright.

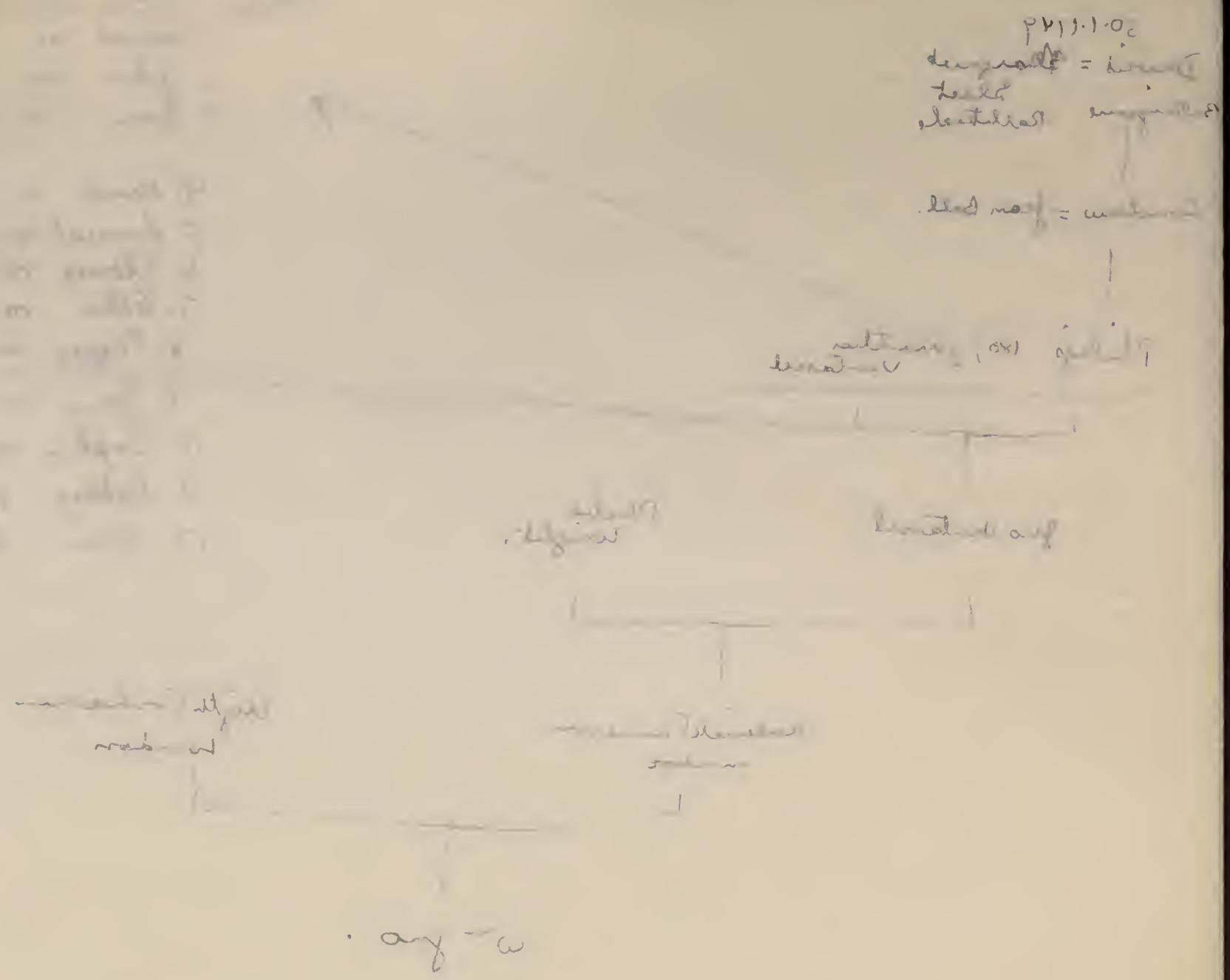
Roderick Cameron
Major.

Elizth Corham
London

Wm Jno.

Philip Embury 1807 M. Martha Van Tassel

1. Andrew m. Hetty ——
2. John m. Phebe Wright
3. Wm. m. (1) Catherine (Zina) Lloyd
(2) Sophia Munroe
4. David m. Lorraine Wanamaker
5. Samuel m. Elmeda Harris
6. Florie m Haskell Sweet
7. Abbie m. —— Border
8. Peggy m. John House
9. Jane m. James Kelly
10. Sophia m. John Kuhn
11. Betsey m. Isaac Lenoff
12. Ann m —— Lenoff
brother of Isaac



Directory of 1857 Emberry

Napanee

Emery, James, merchant, Dundas St.
Emberry, Philip, carpenter, Thomas St.

51

1865 Embury 2

Enosburgh				
Embury	Wm	8	gh	
	Emory James	7	h	
Fredericksburgh So				
Embury	Andrew	3	h	
	Dorland	3	4 h	
	James E.	3	h	
	Wm H	3	f	
Richmond				
Embury	Geo	6	19 f.	
	John E	6	16 f.	
	Thos E	6	16 f	
	Thos	6	19 f.	
	Wm E.		8 f.	
Sheffield				
Embury	Wm Lucas & V.	7	5 f.	52

Directory of 1865.

Embury, 1

Napanee

Embury Philip, agent, A. F. Hooper

Murvale

Emery, Andrew, hotel proprietor.

Verona

Embury, James, blacksmith.

Tamworth

Embury, Valentine, bakery.

Portland Township

Emery James	conc. 3	lot	13 f.
Emery Andrew	1		5 f.
Embry James	11		10 f.

Camden East

Emery, David + Angus lot 20

Census of 1851

Camden Township

Embury.

William Emery	Laborer	born Can. West	W. Meth	age	38 (b 1814)
John Caesar	"	" U. States	"		12
Mary "		" Can. East	R.C.		68
Margaret Emery		" " West	W. Meth		27
Elizabeth Grimes		" " East	R.C.	w	34
Eliza "		" " West	"		14
Edward "		" " "	"		16
Mary Emery		" " "	W. Meth		4
Lora "		" U. States	"		2

Part 2.

10/v

Dear Dr. Burleigh -

I hope to see you on the 15th of this month.

If this is not convenient, drop me a line c/o 286 A William St., Belleville, and tell me what date between the 15th & 20th would be better for you. If I don't hear, I'll assume the 15th is ok.

49

Mrs. W. J. Embury

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

U.S. POSTAGE 3¢
LIBERTY

Dr. H. C. Burleigh
Bath, Ontario

Pioneer Life on the Bay of Quinte.

The Dafoe Family.

Richard Dafoe married Emma Rikley. Children:

1 John
2 Abraham
3 Samuel
4 Daniel
5 William
6 Caleb
7 Mary married Manuel Northrup.
8 Rachael
9 Elizabeth

4 Daniel married Elizabeth Embury. Children of Napanee (Her O.C 10 mar. 1834)

1. Samuel Dafoe, d. May 16, 1901
2. William Dafoe
3. John Dafoe
4 David Dafoe
5. Nelson Dafoe
6. Matilda Dafoe
7 Elizabeth Dafoe
8 Mary Dafoe.

The Osborne Family

Richard Osborne. His daughter,
~~Eath~~ Martha, married John Embury, and settled in Northumberland County.

33924 Macomb St.
Farmington, Mich.
June 6, 1959

Dr. H. C. Burleigh
Bath, Ontario

Dear Doctor Burleigh:

Thank you for your letter of May 30.

Your fee is entirely agreeable to me. You should be compensated by everyone who obtains information from you because you have spent a great deal of time collecting your material.

I don't know just when I can get to Belleville, but I hope this summer. My husband is inclined to delay the trip until class reunion time at Queens in October, but if I find someone heading toward the Bay of Quinte before October he may have an extra passenger.

Cordially yours,

Edith Embury

Mrs. W. J. Embury

47

33924 Macomb St.
Farmington, Michigan
May 28, 1959

Dr. H. C. Burleigh
Bath, Ontario

Dear Doctor Burleigh:

Do you have any genealogical information on the Emburys who settled around Hay Bay?

I am working on the family history and have some information on David and his sons Andrew and John who, as U. E. Loyalists, settled at Marysburgh and Fredericksburgh. I know the maiden names of their wives but do not have the names of all their children.

Some time has been spent at the Archives in Ottawa but as yet no searching has been done at Adolphustown or Napanee.

If you have information on the Emburys, what would be your fee for an interview at Bath this summer-- providing, of course, that I can get there?

My husband was born in Belleville and occasionally we visit there. We have been to Hay Bay church twice and have driven through Bath a number of times. I did not know of your interest in the old settlers until Mrs. Lapp informed me, and your name appeared in the Carscallen history.

Cordially yours,

Mrs W. J. Embury

Mrs. W. J. Embury

Replied 30 May/59
10.00

Jacob Switzer

Switzer
Peter = Anna Maria Geier
1736-1816
to Am 1760 c wife & family
to Salem 1770
to Can 1807
vessel carried P. Embury at wt
Paul Heck at wt Barbary
Ruckles
Peter's wife & fam

Mary = Ph. Embury
now 1758
Margt
b 1742
= pro Lawrence

Peter = b. 2. 1776
Margt Hovey
lived at Salem

6 sons 3 sons

Philip = Jan 1784 Mont.
b 2
Patience Rose

Christopher
1761-2
1828

♀ ♀ John ♀ Samuel ? ♀.
1767

Elizth = Samuel Mullen

Mary = Thos Embury Empey

Margt = Anthony Merkle

Illustrated Hist of Methodism
came c 1760 from Court Martial
Ph Embury = Margt John Dowd + Peter

EMBURYS IN KINGSTON AREA TODAY

Bruce Embury, Madoc, woodworker. Direct descendant of Philip.

b abt 1780 — Philip Embury m Catherine Margaret Switzer

1

b abt 1790 — Samuel m Catherine Miller (of St. Armand: Pal. Millers)
(Pal. Millers: 1765-1853) 1770-

1 ← This is not True. See Palatine Millers + Sons + Daus. of U.E

b abt 1820 — Philip
(See below: d. at Queensboro. 1796-1845)

1 Bell

andrew (b abt 1850) | David | William m Catherine Lloyd | John | Samuel

carpenter from B. of Q. — he died 24 children

Wm E as 80+ b. Madoc abt 1876 | sister in Portland, Ore. | Valentine m Jemima Farrell | nonis of Tweed | mrs. Archie Godfrey

1

Bruce

Bruce has a brother, Silvester, also in Madoc. He is a barber.

Bruce Embury has a remarkable photo of his grandfather, William, a grandson of "original" Philip.

Other information from Bruce Embury:

Original Philip had three brothers: Peter, whom he thinks was killed in Rev. War; David, buried on a farm at Hay Bay; John. They were first cousins of Barbara Heck. David was at Camden Valley with Philip. David and John settled in Napanee district (Adolphustown?)

Philip, son of Samuel, was one of large family. One sister, Catherine, m Hon. Sydney Fisher of Knowlton, Que. He was Minister of Agric. for years in Dom., a worker for temperance, etc. (Long list of his achievements on pgs 44,45 of THE ROMANCE OF THE PALATINE MILLERS by Tucker. Most interesting: he personally supervised the construction of the Archives Building at Ottawa, "provided for installation and care of Can. archives". Appointed the Historical Mss Com. of "noted historical writers". Unmarried. Church of England. Honorary LLD.

Philip, son of Samuel Embury b 1796 d 1845 at Queensboro

near Madoc. Philip's wife's name was Wilman (Bruce thinks). Large family included Andrew, David, Wm. Bell (Bruce's grandfather), John, Samuel.

Wm. Bell Embury had two wives; Catherine Lloyd was one. He had 24 children!

Albert Embury in Belleville has a bible which belonged to Philip, son of Samuel. Bruce is very interested in Embury history.

Wm.E. Embury, uncle of Bruce, lives with a neice in an old house among the rocks and brush at Queensboro. He is in his 80's, a large healthy-looking man who still wears no glasses. His grandfather, Philip, was killed clearing this land. Wm.E. was born in Madoc. His father was a carpenter.

The old man mentioned other Emburys: Sam he called "a wealthy man living at St. Ignace." His Uncle "Andy". He said the Hazzard's Corner Church, which we visited, was begun by Emburys. Mentioned also a Dr. W.A.Embury MP at Bancroft. (No dates)

Wm.E's father came to Madoc from around Adolphustown. Later Wm. lived on a farm, he farmed, near Limerick, Ont. (Certainly named from Limerick, Ireland, by Palatines.) He was also a mine boss at the Bessimer Mines at Bancroft, and a policeman around Madoc. He made a point of telling us he had always been law-abiding himself!

Re Switzers: He told us there was a Fred Switzer, a cattle buyer north of Queensboro. Latter had bro Frank, who died in Manitoba--also brothers Fred, Nels and "Ads". Mrs. Mabel Sims near Regina was an Embury. Other families went out.

His Uncle John had a son Norris in Tweed, and dau Mrs. Archie Godfrey. (Norris is name on our tree also.)

43

Emburys, cont'd.

Wm.E. has a sister in Portland Oregon. . Bruce Embury showed us a beautiful large portrait of her.

War Office Papers

List of Men of Maj. Edward Jessups Coy. fit for Service
Riviere DuChene 24 Feb 1783

David Embury — Active Service

Return of Capt ~~Jonathan Jones~~ Wilkinson's Coy 2nd Bn K R R N Y Sorel 12.10.1778
Andrew Embury (Emory) Corpl.

Return of Royalists Not Incorporated in Any Corps 1 Nov —?
John Embury, Esqr 1 2 4 (M 7 ch) at La Prairie arrived 9. Nov from Albany.

Roll of Offr NCOs & Men who served under Gen Burgoyne
belonging to Corps under my Command. Chateauguay 20 Dec 177
Saml McKaye

John Emery — Prisoner with Rebels.

Remarks on 2d Bn K R R N Y (no date — Jan 1783?)

Sgt. Andrew Embury age 25 5' 7½" b. Ireland Loyalist 4 yr 3 yrs.

See certificates of John and Andrew Embury in
Hagle file

Napanee Beaver

1900

Died at Thorold on 29 January Mary Embury, wife of Thomas E. Detlor, in her 81st year (born 1819)
She was born at Riverside, on the front of Richmond. The family lived on Little Creek, North Fredericksburg.

Mrs. Andrew Embury was a daughter of William Bell and Ann Carscallen.

Aug. 24, 1900 Mrs. James (Catharine) Hill and daughter, of Belleville, are visiting friends. She is a daughter of the late Philip Embury.

Loyst - Ritley Cemetery.

Anna Maud, dau. of E. & B. Embury, d. Jan. 12, 1877, aged 1 yr. 2 mo. 27 days.

Vanderwater Cemetery.

Maria L., dau. of Andrew & Margaret Embury, died Oct 28, 1869, aged 23 yrs. 4 months & 15 days (born 13 June, 1846)

David = m. Margaret Sleet
Jan 30, 1749 in
Rathkeale Ireland

Andrew = Jane Bell

Ann = 20.3.1796
Jacob B.
Chamberlain

Philip
bp 2.6.1791
d 15.11.1806
= 28.10.1807
Martha
VanTassel
(m 2d)

Wm
28.5.1811

Isabel
28.5.1811
= Mar 1810
Cornelius
Gunsolus

Ann
20.5.1817

Samuel
~~[illegible]~~
b. 2.2.1822

Andrew
6.2.1822

Margaret
5.11.1835
=
Jno G Hough

David
27.6.1833

Elizabeth
10.3.1834
= Samuel
Dafoe
of
Richmond

Elizth Bell
19.5.1836
? d Jan 1871 ae 81 ?)
=
Emberry

David = Molly

John = Mary (Willor)
oc 24.7.1797
d 23.1.1849
d.d.
d. 15 Feb 1848
d.d.

?

Jno
= Martha
Osborne
of
Northld Co

Sons of Dan'l E.

David
bp
2.6.1791

Margaret
bp ~~[illegible]~~ 24.6.1794
14.10.1842
=
Jacob
Huffman

Caleb
bp 25.1.1796

Mary
bp 25.1.1789
oc 5.6.1816
d. 1.12.1828
=
Micajah
Purdy

George
17.3.1804
d 23.3.1864

David
15.12.1807

~~[illegible]~~
bp
oc 18.3.1818
=
Jacob
Empey

Anna

Valentine
16.6.1819
d 29.1.1880
(d. 22.2.1885
map stained.)

Box 73 WELLINGTON, Ontario May 28th 1958

Mr Alan W. Embury
3128 Angus Street
REGINA, Sask.

Dear Mr Embury

Acknowledging receipt of your very kindly and most informative letter of the 23rd Inst. Please accept our heartfelt appreciation for the trouble you have taken to assemble this data

An enclosing copies of letters sent today to the School Inspector of Huron county, at Goderich, and to an elderly descendant of the first Embury to come with the Loyalist refugees and settle near Hay Bay in Fredericksburgh twp, Lennox & Addington county, Ontario

Mr Edward Embury living in Napanee is writing his son Douglas in Windsor, who has the old family bible, asking him to send me a list of the entries therein, which supposedly starts with Andrew Embury Sr. and his wife Jane Bell

It is quite possible the copy of my letter to Mr Embury will be of interest, as it does indicate the research being carried on to find antecedents of Alan Embury, your grandfather.

Study of the Ketcheson family reveals that in quite a number of cases their women have married men much younger, so to me it would not be surprising if that is the case here

When I receive further confirmatory data I shall be pleased to pass it along, at which time I may ask for a few more details.

Again thanking you for the help, I beg to remain,

Very sincerely yours

E. Claude Young

37

May 28/58

Dear Doctor -

Believing you are interested, am enclosing copies of three letters re the Embury family, following my trip to Napanee yesterday.

It has just occurred to me that I believe you have a list of burials in burying grounds along south shore of Hay Bay. It is just possible you might have a little contribution.

Also enclosing clipping from Trentonian re Dr. R. B. Aylsworth, for your scrap-book.

Feeling somewhat let-down today, so confining work to these few letters.

With kindest regards to Mrs B & yourself

yours
Alanson

Did Napanee or Kingston papers publish report of our Executive meet ?

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Box 73 WELLINGTON,Ont.,May 28th 1958

The Public School Inspector
GODERICH Ontario

Dear Sir

My reason for appealing to you is simple--I cannot think of anyone better qualified to assist

During the past more than two years we have been working on a revised history of the Ketcheson family, which is now drawing to a conclusion

Only day before yesterday I received a lengthy letter from a grandson of ALAN EMBURY who says his grandfather was a school inspector at or near Goderick, prior to his death about 1908

Alan Embury is believed a direct descendant of David Embury a Loyalist refugee who settled near Hay Bay right after the A.R.War. Alan married Fannie R. Ketcheson in Sidney Twp, She was born 1840, died 1869. And it is believed he married again to a Miss Fletcher, to whom were Born two sons, Winfred who became a bank manager out West, and John Fletcher Leopold Embury, Brigadier General, the Honourable Mr Justice, C.B., C.M.G., of Regina,Sask.,whose grandson Alan Williams Embury, B.A., L.L.B., is a member of a prominent law firm in Regina.

Is there a possibility of obtaining from the Huron records, or the local newspaper, any details of Alan Embury and his wife? ?

Thanking you inanticipation, I beg to remain,
Very sincerely yours.

E. Claude Young

Box 73 WELLINGTON,Ont., May 28th 1958

Mr Edward Embury
West Street
NAPANEE Ontario

Dear Mr Embury

May I repeat myself and say how much I enjoyed the visit with you and your good wife yesterday afternoon. After I had headed homeward I recalled that I had neglected to leave with you the full name and address of the Embury descendant in Regina who recently wrote me. I am putting it at the end of this letter so you could detach and send along to your son out west,if desired.

And now I wish to say that the old 1878 Atlas of Lennox & Addington county DOES show the Embury farm on parts of,lots 4 & 5 in the third Concession of South Fredericksburgh, listed under the names of "A. and Wm.E.Embury", with Henry Loyst on the east,and Jacob Hess on the west sides.

This leads me to believe that Andrew Embury,Sr., might have had two sons, Andrew Jr. and William E., keeping in mind your comment that your father Edward Sr. had two brothers, William and Dorland who both finally settled in the U.S.A.

Further research last night also revealed that four Embury brothers, John, Peter, Philip and David left Ireland and settled in New York city in 1765. John and Peter were very pious, and preached Methodism in their native language,German. Philip is credited with having having established Method ism in America, and that he and his brother David were part of the group of 250 subscribers to the building of the first Methodisit church in New York in 1768. John and Peter died in the U.S.A. Phillip died in Ashgrove,N.Y., 1775. David came to Canada about that time and is reputed to have settled on the north shore of Hay Bay. If a search at the Registry office were made,it would show where he located,and no doubt his will in the same office. Keeping in mind that with regard to children and his commission as a Lieutenant in the Lenox Militia in 1809, I feel reasonably sure he must have been in his late 20s or early 30s at that date,which might well indicate he was born around 1780 to 1790, and could well have been born at Hay Bay. This causes me to wonder whether you would know where your grandfather Andrew, and any others of the family were buried,and whether a stone marks the spot. Although I have never visited them, I am told there are two or three burying grounds along the south shore of Hay Bay between Sillsville and the old Hay Bay Methodist Chapel. It is possible the burials are in one of these. P.T.O

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

Alan William EMBURY, B.A., LLB, 3128 Angus St,Regina,Sask.

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The data I have quoted thus far is taken from Dr. Wm. Canniff's "Settlement of Upper Canada" and Rev. Geo. F. Playter's "History of Methodism in Canada".

Also I have found record of where David Embury and his son Andrew Embury contributed to the cost of building the old Hay Bay Methodist Chapel on Hay Bay in 1792.

All of the foregoing is most interesting but does not establish the connection between David Embury and the family which I am endeavoring to trace

Fannie R. Ketcheson 1840-1869 was a daughter of Philip Roblin KETCHESON 1803-1894, a grandson of the William Ketcheson and wife Mary Rull, Loyalists, who settled near Hay Bay in late 1786., Fannie married Alan Embury who died in 1908, aged about 60,although has not been confirmed. It is said he was engaged as School Inspector at or near Goderich during the later part of his life, and it also has been said he married again, to a Miss Fletcher,but details are lacking on this. We are informed by a grandson, that two sons were born to Alan Embury, namely John Fletcher Leopold EMBURY, 1875-1943, Regina,Sask.,Brigadier General, the Honourable Mr. Justice, C.B., C.M.G. who married and raised four children:

1. Francis Owen EMBURY; Ganges,B.C.; 2.Alan Williams EMBURY,BA.,LLB., Regina,Sask.3.Dorothea Margaret(EMBURY) CARSLEY, Toronto;4. Elinor Eyton (Embury) BRADSHAW, Toronto;

2nd son: Winfred EMBURY whose widow resides in Kirkland,Wash.,with a son, and a daughter.

I am deeply appreciative of your suggestion of writing to your son in Windsor,Ont., who has your old family bible,and asking him to send me a list of the births,marriages,and deaths recorded therein. I have a feeling that this list may reveal the connection I have been seeking between the Ketcheson's and Embury's.

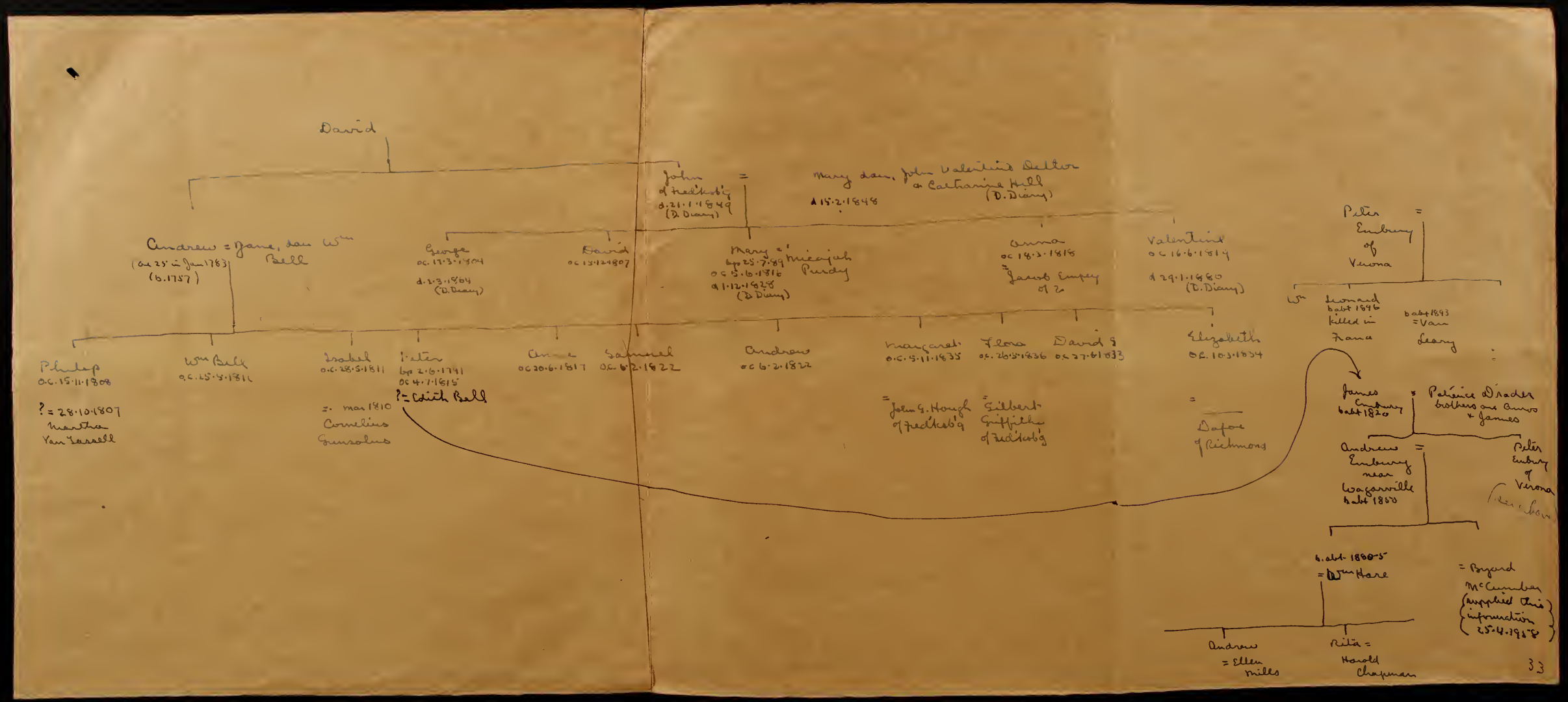
Enroute home yesterday,I took route 502,and at the old Mount Pleasant Hill church and cemetery I stopped and checked all the names that can be read on the memorials. An elderly gentleman came to the cemetery when I was busy,and as he resides in the district I asked if he ever knew of a William Embury living on lot 8 concession 2 Richmond Twp, and he said he had heard of him when he was a boy,but does not believe anyone of that name lives around there now. That is why I said earlier in this letter that David, or Andrew Sr., may have had a son named William who lived up in Richmond Twp while Andrew and William E. were on the Hay Bay farms.Maybe we will be able to iron this out sooner or later.

This has been quite a lengthy communication but it seemed to be necessary if I am to seek your cooperation in solving the mystery.

So will ring off now,with kindest regards to your good wife,and also to cousin Flora Sloan next time you see her, I beg to remain,

Very sincerely yours

E. Claude Young


David
Andrew = Jane, dau Wm Bell
(ca 25 in Jan 1783)
(b. 1757)
Philip
b.c. 15.11.1808
? = 28.10.1807
Martha
Van Tassell
Wm Bell
b.c. 15.5.1811
Isabel
b.c. 28.5.1811
= mar 1810
Cornelius
Gansolus
Peter
bp 2.6.1791
bc 4.7.1815
?= Edith Bell
Anne
bc 20.6.1817
Samuel
bc 6.2.1822
John
of Fredksb'g
d. 21.1.1849
(D. Diary)
=
Mary dau. John Valentine Dellor
or Catharine Hull
(D. Diary)
d. 15.2.1848
George
bc. 17.3.1804
d. 2.3.1864
(D. Diary)
David
bc 13.12.1807
Mary =
bp 25.7.89
bc 5.6.1816
d. 1.12.1828
(D. Diary)
Micajah
Purdy
Andrew
bc 22.6.1822
Anna
bc 18.3.1818
=
Jacob Empey
of Z.
Valentine
bc 16.6.1819
d. 29.1.1880
(D. Diary)
Margaret
b.c. 5.11.1835
=
John G. Hough
of Fredksb'g
Flora
bc. 26.5.1836
=
Gilbert
Griffith
of Fredksb'g
David G
bc 27.6.1833
Elizabeth
bc. 10.3.1834
=
Dafoe
of Richmond
Peter
Embury
of
Verona
=
Wm
Leonard
b abt 1846
killed in
Zana
b abt 1843
= Van
Leary
James
Embury
b abt 1820
= Patience Drader
brothers are Amos
+ James
Andrew
Embury
near
Wagarville
b abt 1850
=
Peter
Embury
of
Verona
(Peter's son)
b. abt 1880-5
= Wm Hare
= Bryard
McCumber
(supplied this
information
25.4.1985)
Andrew
= Ellen
Mills
Rita =
Harold
Chapman

Embury

U E L Rolls
Descendants

Ann Chamberlain of 3. dau of John Embury Sgt late 1 C R R N Y by her husband Jacob B Chamberlain a.c. 8 July 1797-200

Jean Embury alias Bell - wife of Andrew Embury Sergt R R N Y & dau of Wm Bell 25 July 1797-200-U.E.

Mary Embury of 3 dau of Valentine Dillon late R R N Y 24 July 1797-200-U E

John Embury son of John Embury, Engrs. 8 July 1801-200-U E

Sons & Daus of U E. 1817-46

Anna Empey -2- wife Jacob & dau of John Embury.

32

PERC. BOWLBY FAMILY.

John Wesley Diamond, marr. Fredericksburg Dec. 25, 1855 Ellen Embury
b. 13 July, 1833 — b. 25 July, 1835
d. 9 Aug., 1884 — d. 12 June, 1890
bur. at Belleville. — bur. at Belleville.

Nellie Diamond, married at Tweed 20 June, 1895, Thomas Percival Bowlby
b. Belleville 12 Mar., 1862 — b. Norfolk Co. 1868.
d. 28 June, 1946 — d. 23 Dec., 1951.
bur. at Tweed — bur. at Tweed.
Veterinary surgeon.

George Percival Bowlby, Lonsdale, Ont. U.E.

Erie Maude, marr. Adrian
b. Tweed 16 Mar., 1896.

David Percival Bowlby
b. Tweed 1 June, 1931

Peter Richard
b. Tweed 19 Jan., 1934

Reed Index

Provincial Archives

Embury, Andrew, of Fredericksburg, marr.
Jane, dau. of William Bell, Sr.
Philip, of Fredericksburg — O.C. 15 Nov 1808
William Bell, of Fredericksburg — 25 May 1811.
Isabel, marr. Cornelius Gunsolus, of Fredericksburg, in March, 1810 — 28 May 1811
Peter, bp. 2 June 1791 — O.C. (Fredericksburg) 4 Jul 1815
Anne — 20 May 1817.
Samuel, of Fredericksburg — 6 Feb 1822
Andrew, of Fredericksburg — 6 Feb 1822
Margaret, marr. John G. Hough, of Fredericksburg — 5 Nov. 1835.
Flora, marr. Gilbert Griffiths, of Fredericksburg — 26 May 1836
David S., of Fredericksburg — 27 June 1833
Elizabeth, marr. (Daniel) Dafoe, of Richmond — 10 Mar 1834.

Embury, David
Margaret, marr. Jacob Huffman of Fredericksburg — 14 Oct 1842

Embury, John, of Fredericksburg, marr. Mary (Seller)
George, of Fredericksburg — 17 Mar 1804
David, of Fredericksburg — 15 Dec. 1807.
Mary, bp. 25 Jan 1789, marr. Micajah Purdy, of Kingston — 5 June 1816
Anna, marr. Jacob Empey, of Ernesttown — 18 Mar 1818
Valentine, of the Town of Kingston — 16 June 1819.

Embury John Sgt KRRNY
Ann, marr. Jacob B. Chamberlain (on 20 Mar 1796) — 8 Jul 1797

Embury, John, Engr.
s. John — 8 July 1801

(See over page)

letter which could be written by a Regiopolis student to his parents.

The cover sets the idea of the theme. Printed on a background of coal-fire red is a reproduction of a letter being written by a student to his parents, telling them about the faculty, boys and activities at the college. The continuation of the letter in picture form makes up the annual. The back cover shows the college's crest on a white background.

The "Annual" staff consisted of Rev. J. G. Lonergan, S.J., Rev. H. Season, S.J., J. L. Smith, W. M. Pluard, Charles Morrison, Raymond Gazeley, Richard Inwood, Cecil White, Vincent O'-Leary, James Hallinan, Norman Sherman, James Donnelly, Peter Wityk, Ronald Francis, Ronald Murphy, Rev P. R. McHardy, S.J., moderator.

Deaths-Funerals

Oct 8/52

MRS. ARCHIBALD ALLAN ARMSTRONG

Mrs. Archibald Allan Armstrong, 54, of 8 Corrigan street, died Saturday in Toronto General Hospital. She had been ill for two months.

Mrs. Armstrong was born in Verona, daughter of Susan and the later Peter Embury. She had spent the greater part of her life in Kingston and was a member of the United Church.

She is survived by her husband, a son, Archibald Leary, Kingston; her mother; a sister, Miss Fern Embury; three brothers, Archibald, Willard and William Embury of Rainy River. A brother Leonard was killed in the Second World War.

Funeral will be held Wednesday morning at 10.30 from the James Reid funeral parlors to Christ Church Cemetery, Rev. H. H. Servage officiating.

Canada is ach
health insurance.
way to go but a
been done. With give
and exchange of ideas
every possibility of a satisfac
solution to the problem.

DIES SUDDENLY

Edward Reginald Hinchey, 148 Moira street, Belleville, director of Deacon Brothers, Limited, died suddenly at his home Sunday. He was 67 years old.

29

DR. ELL
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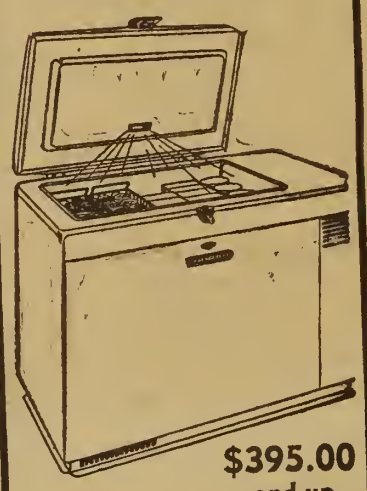
FOOD FREEZERS



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No Down Payment
$2.50 per week

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Genuine Frigidaire
Electric
Refrigerators

page 4 and up

glossy paper $

of work in planning layouts a
composition.

Theme of the annual is the assoc
presentation in picture form a voice th

Bell, William of Fredericksburgh. Wm Bell Sr died in Jan., 1805

dau. Jane, marr. Andrew Embury, of Fredericksburgh — oc 12 July 1797

dau. Elizabeth, marr. Embury of Camden Cart — oc 19. May 1836

Chamberlain, Jacob B., of Fredericksburgh, marr 20 Mar 1796 Ann Embury, of Fredericksburgh — See O.C. 7 Mar 1829

Children

James

Mary

George

Thomas

Anna

Ann

Charles

John

McDowall Marriage Register

Philip Embury + Martha Van Tassell, both of Fredericksburgh 28 Oct 1807

Cornelius Geursolus + Isabella Embury do do — Mar 1810

John C. Clark Diary.

20 Mar 1839

Thomas Embury, of Portland, died from the hurt of a fall of a limb from a tree.

23 Oct 1861 Mr. George H. Embury + Miss Mary A. Empey, both of Richmond (Lenox) married by the Rev. T. Berry.

FINKLE'S TAVERN.

Here stood the first inn between Kingston and York, and the first framed house in Upper Canada, build before

"Barbara Heck"

Embury

Jacob

Philip Embury (Nov 1758) = Margt Switzer (b 1742) = Jno Lawrence

Jno Dulmage = — Paul Heck = Barbara Ruckle (Augustus Shorts) (Roanna Mark)

Catharine = Duncan Fisher

Samuel = Catherine Miller (he d. 1853 ae 88) (b 1765)

Samuel

Jacob = Miss Shorts (Mary or Hannah)

= Rev Saml Shorts (? Saml N. son Augustus?)

David

Valentine Detlor = — d 1826 ae 87 yr (b 1740)

Andrew = Miss Bell

Jno = dau of Valentine Detlor

Jno Embury

Daniel McMullen

Daniel Dunlap

Chas Dulmage

Micajah Purdy

Jacob

Philip = Margt Switzer

Peter = Anna Marie Sauer

Elizth = Saml Miller

Mary = Thos Embury

Margt = Anthony Neville

Philip

Jno

Christopher

Embury

Philip = Margt Switzer

Daniel

Saml = Cathe Miller

Cathe = Duncan Fisher

Andrew = Bell

Jno = dau Valentine Detlor

Switzer Jacob

Margt = Ph. Embury = Jno Lawrence

Cathe Embury

Saml Embury

Peter = Anna Marie Sauer

Elizth = Saml Miller

Mary = Thos Embury

Margt = Anthony Neville

Philip

Jno

Christopher

Dulmage

Jno Dulmage = — Paul Heck

= Rev Saml Shorts

Detlor

Valentine — d. 1826 ae 87 yr b. 1740

= Jno Embury

Daniel McMullen

Daniel Dunlap

Chas Dulmage

Micajah Purdy

5·7·10·13·18·27
33·40·61

Haldimand Papers

Embury

v. B 166

Provisioned Gratis 1 Jul 1779

John Embury Albany Co N.Y. 1 1 0 0 0 1 (+10) artificer Sorel

Provisioned Gratis 25 Jul - 24 Aug 1779

John Embury 1 1 0 0 0 1 (-10) Sorel

Provisioned Gratis 25 Sept - 24 Oct 1779

John Embury 1 1 0 1 (-10) Engineer's Dept Sorel

Provisioned Gratis 25 Oct - 24 Nov 1780

Mrs Embury 0 1 1 1 0 0 (+6 -6) Sorel

Provisioned Gratis 25 Mar - 24 Apr 1781

John Embury 0 1 0 1 1 0 (-6 +6) No Corps Sorel Engineer's Dept

Provisioned Gratis 25 Aug - 24 Sept 1781

Mrs. Embury 0 1 0 1 1 0 (-6 +6) No Corps Sorel

Provisioned Gratis 25 Dec 1781 - 24 Jan 1782

Mrs Embury 0 1 0 1 1 0 (+6) Sorel

Provisioned Gratis 24 Mar 1783

Mrs. Embury 0 0 2 1 0 No Corps Sorel

Exchange of Upper Posts (Nov 1783?)

Mrs Embury 1 1 0 0 2 0 1 0 (-6 6/12) New York Carpenter

Haugh Sc. Bk 1 p 68 William Embury

Toronto
d Nov 9. 1918 aged 84 yrs.

Census of 1871
Deaths
Camden

Elizabeth Embury d Jan 1871 or 81 C of E d of Cons
ae 81 - born Ont

13

Hough Sa. Bk 1 p 54

Mrs. W. H. Boyle
ne Rose Embury

Napanee

d Nov 29 1916

Burial in Riverside Cemetery.

Item in Napanee Beaver Mar 26 1958

Sword and Documents of Early 1800's are
Prized Possessions

A Napanee man, E. H. Embury, West St., has in his possession a cavalry sword carried by his great-grandfather, Andrew Embury, in the War of 1812. He also has certificates showing the appointment of his great-grandfather to various ranks in the First Battalion "Lennox" Militia

The first is dated 1809 and informs Andrew Embury of his appointment as a lieutenant. The second is dated 1826 and notes the promotion to ensign and the third informed him of his appointment to Captain in 1847

Hough Sec Bk 1 p 45x

Mrs William Embury
nee Kate Easton

Toronto

d Mar 4, 1915 wife of Wm Embury, & dau. of the late Robert Easton.

Funeral at residence of [illegible], Geo A. McKay, 389 Berkeley St., Toronto

Burial in Napanee

Robt. Easton
|
Wm Embury = Kate Easton
| b. 4.3.1915
|
——— = Geo. A. McKay
389 Berkeley St.
Toronto

DR. A. T. EMBURY

Dr. Alexander Thomas Embury, former Conservative Member of Parliament for Hastings - Peterborough, former warden of Hastings County and doctor in Bancroft for many years, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. B. Creeggan Belleville, last Thursday.

The late Dr. Embury was born at Selby, 82 years ago, being the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Embury. After completing his public and secondary school education, he entered Queen's University, at Kingston, to study medicine. He graduated from that university in 1896 and immediately opened practice in Bancroft, which he continued for many years. He had been a resident with his daughter in Belleville for the past five years.

While in Bancroft he became an integral part of the community. Besides attending to the ills of a large clientele he took time out of a busy life to take part in all community activities and he saw that northern town grow into a thriving and an industrious community. He entered the municipal field, served on the village council, was elected reeve and went to county council, where his voice was always heard in aid of the north. His colleagues honored him with the highest gift in the county, the position of warden, which he filled with honor to himself and residents of the county.

He also entered the political field as a Conservative and, being nominated as a candidate in 1925 for the Federal house, contested and won the Hastings - Peterborough seat for the party and continued as a member until 1935, when he retired. As a member from the northern part of the county he always, at every opportunity, extolled the beauties and progressiveness of his adopted county.

When the First World War broke out, Dr. Embury put his affairs in order, joined the Royal Canadian Medical Corps and served with distinction overseas in that important branch of the service. Immediately at the end of hostilities he took his discharge and returned to Bancroft, where he resumed his practice, which he continued until his retirement some years ago.

The late Dr. Embury was a member of the Anglican Church, and fraternally was identified with Bancroft Masonic Lodge.

Surviving are two daughters, Mrs. J. B. Creeggan (Dorothy), of Belleville, and Mrs. J. H. Burgess (Muriel) of Toronto; one son, Frederick G. Embury, of Toronto, and a nephew, Harry Boyle, of Napanee. He was the last of his family. His wife, the former Hester Mary Jarman, died some years ago.

——— 30 ———

25 July, 1956

ISK

Victor Brooks were hostesses to the Woman's Association of the United Church on Wednesday evening. A petition to be sent to the M.P.P. asking that liquor not be sold in grocery stores, was signed.

An interesting meeting of the Women's Institute was held recently at the home of Miss Carr. The lunch was furnished and served by the Girls' Club, and Miss Edith Allison spoke on the subject of the new U. E. L. Society, recently organized in the district.

L. S. Magee, and sister, Miss A. M. Magee, spent last week-end with

ONE

Haldimand Papers — Embury

B-166

Subsistence List of Loyalists 1 July 1779

John Embury N.Y. Albany Co 1 1 +10 0 0 0 1 Sorel artificer

Subsistence List of Loyalists 25 July 1779 – 24 Aug 1779

John Embury Sorel 1 1 +10 0 0 0 1

Subsistence List 25 Sept 1779 to 24 Oct 1779

John Embury Sorel 1 1 +10 0 -10 1 Engineer Dept

Subsistence List 25 Oct to 24 Nov 1780

Mrs. Embury Sorel 0 1 +6 1 +6 0 0 (Jessamps?)

Subsistence List 25 Mar to 24 Apr 1781

Jno Embury Sorel 0 1 +6 0 1 1 0 No Eng Dept

Subsistence List 25 Aug – 24 Sept 1781

John Embury Sorel 0 1 +6 0 1 1 0 no corps

Subsistence List 25 Dec 1781 – 24 Jan 1782

John Embury Sorel 0 1 +6 0 1 1 0

Subsistence List 25 Mar 1783

Mrs. Embury Sorel 0 0 +6 0 2 1 0 N.S.

Subsistence List 24 July 1783

nil

Gen Return exclusive of those in Upper Posts.

Mrs. Embury 1 1 +10 0 -6 2 0 1 0 N.Y. Carpenter

G. H. Detlor Diary Embury

1. Mary, dau. of John Valentine & Catharine (Hill) Detlor, d. 15 Feb. 1848, m. John Embury, d. 23 Jan 1849, U.E.L., settled in Fredericksburgh, U.C.

Children

1. Ann, m. Dr. J. B. Chamberlain
   1. George, d. 1856
2. John
3. George
4. Mary
5. David
6. Ann
7. Valentine

Mary Embury, 2nd wife of Micajah Purdy.

Had two daughters who both m. D. Beamish of Waterloo Village

Issue: 4 sons (Beamish or Purdy?)

Deaths of Relatives of G. H. Detlor

Cousin: Mary Purdy (Embury) 1 Dec., 1828
Uncle: John Embury 23 Jan 1849
Aunt Mary Embury 15 Feb., 1848
Cousin: George Embury 7 Mar 1864
Valentine Embury 29 Jan 1880

McDowell Register

Philip Embury, + Martha Van Tassel, both of Fred'ksb'g'h, marr. 28.10.1807
Cornelius Emmsolus & Isabella Embury, " " " " – .3.1810

U. E. L. Rolls

Embury

Descendants.

Chamberlain, Ann, of Fredericksburgh, daughter of John Embury, sergt late K.R.R.N.Y, by her husband Jacob B. Chamberlain. O.C. 8 July 1797 - 200 acres

Embury, Jean alias Bell, wife of Andrew Embury, sergt RRNY and daughter of William Bell 25 July 1797 200 acres - U.E.

" Mary, of Fredericksburgh, daughter of Valentine Dellor, soldier R.R.N.Y. 24 July 1797 - 200 acres - U.E.

" John, son of John Embury, Engs. 8 July 1801 - 200 acres U.E.

Fredericksburgh Assessment of 1808

	Andrew Embury	John Embury	John Embury
acres uncultivated	450	275	1200
cultivated	60	20	60
houses rd. logs	/	-	-
assessment	/	-	-
horses	2	1	2
oxen	-	-	-
cows	4	3	4
horned cattle	-	2	-
swine	-	-	-

Pioneer Life on the Bay of Quinte.

Daniel Dafoe married Elizabeth Embury, whose father was probably the first settler in the neighborhood of Richmond.

1. Samuel, d. May 16, 1901, married Margaret Lorie; (set. Napanee)
2. William, marr. Elizabeth Spencer; set. Michigan.
3. John Dafoe, marr. Amelia Roblin.
4. David Dafoe, marr. Cynthia Cassidy; set. Richmond.
5. Nelson Dafoe, marr. Eleanor Spencer; set. Alma
6. Matilda Dafoe, marr. William Foote; set. Richmond.
7. Elizabeth Dafoe, marr. Jean Pappineau; set. United States.
8. Mary Dafoe, mar. Frank Ranis; set. Deseronto.

Haldimand Papers Embury

v. B166

Provisions Gratis 1 July 1781, Sorel.

John Embury 1 1 +10 0 0 0 1 Albany Co N.Y. Artificer

Ditto 25 June - 24 Aug 1779

John Embury 1 1 +10 0 0 0 1 Sorel

Ditto 25 Sept - 24 Oct 1779

John Embury 1 1 +10 ch -10 0 1 Engineers' Dept., Sorel

Ditto 25 Oct - 24 Nov 1780

Mrs Embury 0 1 1 +6 -6 1 0 0 Sorel

Ditto 25 Mar - 24 Apr 1781

John Embury 0 1 +6 0 1 1 0 No Corps Sorel, Eng. Dept

Ditto 25 May - 24 Sept 1781

Mrs. Embury 0 1 +6 0 1 1 0 No Corps Sorel.

Ditto 25 Dec 1781 - 24 Jan 1782

Mrs. Embury 0 1 +6 0 1 1 0 Sorel

Ditto 24 Mar 1783

Mrs. Embury 0 0 0 2 1 0 No Corps Sorel

Exclusive of Upper Posts (Nov 1783?)

Mrs. Embury 1 1 +12 0 0 2 0 1 0 N.Y. Carpenter

H. C. BURLEIGH, M. D., C. M.
NEWTON FALLS, N.Y.

Great - Grandson of First Meth. Preacher Lives Near Newburgh

Mr. Herbert Embury, who resides at Wesley ,a few miles north of Newburgh has in his possession an interesting book entitled, "The story of the Mother Church of American Methodism," Old John Street Methodist Church, 44 John Street, New York City. Mr. Embury prizes the book especially because it contains considerable information concerning his great-grandfather, Philip Embury, the first ordained minister of the Methodist Church on the North American continent.

Philip Embury came from Limerick, Ireland, to New York, in 1760, with seventy fellow passengers, mostly Methodists, among whom were Paul and Barbara Heck. He became the that minister of Old John St. Church after it was erected in 1768 and remained in charge until 1870. Barbara Heck, who later came to Canada and became the mother of Methodism in Canada, was associated with Philip Embury in the founding of John St. Church.

Later, both Philip Embury and Barbara Heck came to Canada and Embury's widow, who later married John Lawrence, and Barbara Heck, are buried in the old Blue Church burying ground at Prescott.

Herbert Embury's father, William Embury, grandson of Philip Embury, was born at Selby.

M.P.'s URGE FREE

TION

6

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Lucas were in Toronto over the week end.

* * *

Chief T. S. and Mrs. Moore had as their week-end guests their sons, George and Stewart Moore, and Mrs. George Moore, of Brockville.

x x x

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Morden of Sarnia, were the guests of their son, Constable J. A. Morden and Mrs. Morden, Bridge Street, over the week end.

x x x

Mrs. Shore Loynes is a patient in Kingston General Hospital.

Sergt. William Howitt, Petawawa, is spending a week's leave with his family,

x x x

Mrs. J. A. Amey is in Toronto, having been called there because of the death of her nephew, the late Russell Chown.

x x x

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Case were called to Picton on Thursday, on account of the illness of Mr. Case's father, Mr. E. F. Case, who passed away on Monday morning, and whose funeral takes place to-day (Wednesday).

BIRTHS

WOODCOCK — At Napanee, March 13th, 1941, to Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Woodcock (nee Marguerite Martin) a son, Glenn Allan.

FISHER — At Odessa, on Thursday February 27, 1941, to Mr. and Mrs. George Fisher (nee Hettite Snyder) a son, Robert George.

NUGENT — At Selby, March 8, 1941 to Mr. and Mrs. Earl Nugent, a son, Richard Percival Earl.

Napanee Standard. Embury

Mar. 21, 1885

Died at Omer, Bay County, Mich., on Feb. 22, Valentine Dettor Embury, aged 67 years and 6 months.
(b. Aug 1817)

Haldimand Papers
B 15.5

Employed Artificers at the Naval Dept, Sorel, 10 Jan 1779
John Embury, carpenter, buried in Canada
P.

Pioneer Life on the Bay of Quinte.

Martha Osborne, marr. John Embury; set. Northumberland County.
She is a dau. of Richard Osborne (born 1770) who came to Canada with father in 1786 as U.E.L. and settled in Adolphustown, from which he removed to Sophiasburg. Richard Osborne died in 1852. Her mother was Sarah Trumpour, who died thirty years before her husband, in her fiftieth year, dau. of Hannis Trumpour, U.E.(?)

Hannis Trumpour
|
Richard Osborne b. 1770-1852 = Sarah Trumpour b 1773 d 1822
|
Jno Embury of Northumberland Co. = Martha Osborne

J-

U.E.L Claims contd. Emberry

Brit. in '76. Served 2 years. Was in Burgoyne's Campaign. Continued after that for some years at Montreal.

Knows the Farm in Camden District. Remembers Philip Emberry in Possession. He left it to his Wife, now married to Claimt. & her children. She took Possession on her first Husband's death. This was lease hold.

Knows No. 3. He bought the Improvements on that farm in '75. He had 4 Oxen, young Cattle &c.

David Emberry gives certificate that John Dulmage's farm was taken possession of by the Rebels in '78. This farm in Camden Dist., Charlotte Co.

---

417. Claim of John Emberry, late of Charlotte Co Montreal, Sep 28. 1787.

Claimt. says:

He was in Montreal in '83. Says he sent his Claim by Major Drake. Gave it to him in the Fall.

Is a native of Ireland. Came to Conn. Lived in Camden Dist.; joined in '76. Served some time. Served in '77. was afterwards in Engineer's Department.

Had 125 acres of lease hand in Camden Dist., part of the Tract of which Detlor & Carskallen had some share. His share was only 125.

Had 15 acres clear. Built log house. Yoke of steers, 1 Cow, 5 sheep, 1 mare. Taken by the Rebels.

Saved furniture & utensils.

Val. Detlor, sworn:

Knows Claimts. places. He had 125 acres of the leased land for his share, 15 acres clear. Agrees in acct. of Stock.

Embury. John = Mary → Mary[3] 1.25.1789.
wts[3] 2.23.1794
Andrew = Jane → Peter[3] 6.2.1791.
David = Molly → David[3] 6.2.1791
Margaret[3] 6.24.1794
Caleb[3] 1.25.1796

Ann[3] spr = Jacob Bayley Chamberlain[3] bn 3.20.1796
G. wts[3] 12.5.1808
Ann[3] (Empey) wts[3] 12.5.1808

U. E. List.

Andrew	3	Stamped Book. Sergeant King's R. Regt. New York. L.B.M. 1790 -- 500; 1784, G. Haldimand, 200 -- his wife + dau. of William Bell, Senr., not U.E. P.L. 1786.
David	5	a settler.
David Jr.	3	R. R. N.Y. P.L. 1786
John	3	Sergt K. R. Regt N. York. P. Lands as a magistrate. L.B.M. 1791, 600 acres -- P.L. 1786 (stamped Bk)

U. E. List Supp
John (Embury -- Embra) 84th Regt. Say ships carpenter.
Lt. Ellott, 1803.

Loy. Claims
John Camden Dist., Charlotte Co. Surg.

" Claim Workers
Margaret, Camden Dist., Char. Co., wife of John Lawrence, wid Philip Embury 1106
" do m. to Duncan Fisher of Montreal 1106
Samuel do son Philip 1106
David do wife of Margt. father Samuel 1107
John do 1027-8

the Brit. in '76. Served two years. Was then in the Commissary Department & had the care of his House & office at Montreal. Now lives at Assemgatchie.

No. 1. Had 188 acres in Camden. They were the property of his wife, Margaret Emberry. He married her in '75. She is now with him & Claimt. has children by her. She was the widow of Philip Emberry.

Philip Emberry left the Estate to his wife & her children by the Testator. He died in '73. There are two children; a Daughter married to Fisher, a shoemaker in Montreal. A son named Samuel who lives with Claimt. He is of age. He came within ye Brit. lines in '75. His wife took possession immediately after his first husband's death. It was a Tenant farm. Hired of Sawyer Devane. A lease for ever at 6 pence per acre. 45 acres clear, a good House & Stable. Claimt. lived there some time till he removed into Albany Co.

He left the land when he went into Albany Co. Bought the Improvements for £ 50 York in '75. Went & lived there.

15 acres when he bought it. He cleared 2 acres more. It was a lease for 46 years. Was to pay £ 50 for it, but he had not paid anything except one year increased Rent. The Tenant was indebted to ye Landlord. He took this Debt upon himself on purchase of the Improvements, but has not paid the money. Had 3 Cows, 1 mare, 4 Colts, 2 yoke oxen. It appears 1 cow taken for a fine. The other 2 disposed of for his family. The 2 young oxen taken by the Rebels. Some of the Colts saved. Withdraws his claim for utensils & furniture.

Duncan Fisher appears.

Says he came to America in '75. He married Catherine Emberry. She is entitled to 1-3 of the Improvements, under her Father's will.

Marginal note: Is very well contented that the whole should be paid to Claimt.

John Delmage, witness;

Knew Claimt. He was always counted loyal. He joined the

Embury 2

L.B.O.

John 1.3.91 formerly of 84th & now living at River Ha Ha Lake, labourer

" 2.28.98 Praying for ld. as settler & reduced soldier. Rec 200 under the new regulations. His discharge is wanted to substantiate his claim as a soldier.

Mary 6.12.98 Praying lds. as dau. of U.E. Rec 200 as U.E.L.

Thomas 1.5.98 " " as U.E. Rec. 200 as U.E.

Andrew 7.12.97 " " as mil. claimt. & in right of his wife as U.E. Rec. 500, incl. former grants & 200 for wife as U.E.

" 1798 1/4 lot 4 conc 3 additional Fredericksburgh.

David 7.8.97 Praying for add. lds. Rec 200 incl. former grants.

John " " " " " " 1200, incl " " as magistrate

" 7.12.97 not found on P. 24 1931 LBO.

Mary " Praying ld as U.E. Rec 200 as U.E.L.

Subsistence for marching Royal Vols. 3 sgs - 24 Oct 1777

Andrew pte.

Return of Refugees & disb. Soldiers at Lachine 19 Sept 1784

Andrew 1 pt R.R Gone up to lands.

David 1 "

U.E.L. Claims.

1087. Claim of John Lawrence, late of Charlotte Co.
Montreal. Feb. 6, 1788.

Claimt. says. He sent his Claim home by Major Drake. Gave it to him in the beginning of Nov., 1783.

Is a nat. of Ireland. Came to America 18 years ago. Was settled in Camden Dist., Charlotte Co. says it is not in Vermont. He joined

Simsolus 8

Heck 6
Hill 8

Bell 7
Beamish 8
Boyle 11

Lawrence 1·2·6

McKay 12

Chamberlain 1·7·8
Cuscallen 4

Duane 3
Dulmage 3·4
Detlor 4·7·8

Van Tassel 8

Embury Family History
and
Partial Genealogy

To Dr Burleigh —
with my compliments
and thanks —
Edith Imbrey

Edith Embury 4-13-63

Dr Burleigh -

You will probably not agree with the parents of Marg. Switzer. This came from Eula who was working with Irish records when I went to print. In a later letter she appeared to have some doubts on the parentage and may have switched her thinking back to Jacob Switzer. When she returns from her Trip abroad she may have more on this.

Anyway, here 'tis — a beginning, at least. Some new material has already started to come in.

A copy for NEL going by way of Claude Young.

EBE

EMBURY FAMILY HISTORY

and

PARTIAL GENEALOGY

To

my husband

WILLIAM JOHN EMBURY (6)

and

to the memory of

his father

RODERICK CAMERON EMBURY (5)

1853-1940

John Van Tassel Embury (4)
Philip Embury (3)
Andrew Embury (2)
David Embury (1)

Compiled by

Edith Berry Embury

FOREWORD

The writer's purpose has been (1) to trace the history that made the Emburys pioneers of American and Canadian Methodism as well as a founding family of Canada and a pioneer family of New York City; and (2) to ascribe to the correct forebears the early generations on this continent, with emphasis on the line of David Embury. The purpose has not been to include in the genealogy every known, present-day Embury.

Tangled threads of fiction and fact, resulting in conflicting traditions within the same families, have been separated in accordance with available records. The writer found no proof, for instance, that any immediate descendant of Philip Embury settled in the Bay of Quinte region, or that Andrew Embury, original settler at Hay Bay, was a brother of Philip and David.

Acknowledgements with grateful thanks are due to the following Ontarians: Eula Carscallen Lapp of Port Credit, Dr. H.C. Burleigh of Bath, Hazel Van Alstyne of Napanee, the late Bruce Embury of Madoc, Vivien Spack of Hamilton, E. Claude Young of Wellington, and to the many Methodist ministers, librarians, genealogists and Embury descendants in the United States and Canada who so graciously responded to requests for information. Thanks are due also to Mary Huffman Donovan of Tamworth for permission to use a portion of the Huffman-Bell line, to the Public Archives of Canada for long and patient help, and to the National Library, Ottawa, for permission to include the Philip Embury genealogy which appears in "The Romance of the Palatine Millers."

Since there is no Embury family association to aid in research, the genealogy has been completed only insofar as one person's time and purse could carry the burden of numerous trips, voluminous correspondence, costs of documentary evidence and employment of researchers.

Work remains to be done on the early generations. Some promised information has failed to materialize. Some descendants, now unknown, may one day be able to help complete the 19th century descendants.

Edith Berry Embury
(Mrs. William J.)

Farmington, Michigan
1963

INDEX

INDEX OF ILLUSTRATIONS

BIBLIOGRAPHY CITED IN FOOTNOTES

		Abbrevation Used
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Bowen, J. E.	Memorials of Ashgrove-Washington County Post-1887	Bowen
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Seaman, S. A.	Annals of New York Methodism-1892	Seaman
Tucker, W.B.	Camden Colony-1908	CC
	The Romance of the Palatine Millers-1929	PM
U.S. Methodist Publication	Christian Advocate	CA
Wakeley, J. B.	Lost Chapters-Early History of American Methodism-1858	Wakeley

All other titles are given in full in the footnotes.

Note: In quoted or copied material, proper names are spelled as given in the original. To add (sic) after each misspelling would make laborious reading.

The Emburys, as far back as we know about them today, were German-Palatines. Detailed historical accounts are available on the Palatines so it is the writer's intention only to summarize the events which caused the Palatine people to flee from the European continent to England.

THE GERMAN-PALATINES

The Palatinate of the Rhine was one of the seven ancient electorates or states of Germany. Once united to Bavaria, in 1294 it became a separate electorate. Electorates were governed by dukes who in turn elected the king.

The Palatinate was divided geographically into Upper and Lower regions -- north and south -- the Upper region being situated near the source of the Rhine, bordering on Bohemia. Its capital city was Ambery. The Lower Palatinate occupied both sides of the Rhine with the French border to the west. Among the chief cities of the Lower Palatinate were Darmstadt, Mannheim and Heidelberg east of the Rhine, and Worms and Speyer (Spires) west of the Rhine. Castles, cathedrals, schools and farms attested to the Palatine affluence, and hills and rivers made this storied region world-renowned. It is still one of the most romantically photogenic spots in the world today.

For over 300 years this productive region remained in possession of the Palatine House. Then, at the Battle of Prague in 1620, the Upper Palatinate was lost by defeat of the Elector, Frederick V, son-in-law of James I of England.

The Palatine people were Protestants and were long subjected to persecution by Catholics, both German and French. The Palatinate was ravaged by Count Tilly, a German Catholic, in 1622 and by the French in 1688, particularly after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV in 1685. (The Edict had granted French Protestants religious liberty.)

"At no period in history were the Palatines subjected to greater atrocities than during the reign of Louis XIV . . . cities . . . were pillaged and burned; the defenseless inhabitants were hunted into the fields and woods, where many were left to perish . . . "[1] Others were driven into France and forced to remain.

---

[1] Saxe

"In the struggle between France and Germany for the Spanish Succession (1701-14), which involved nearly all the European powers, these scenes were renewed . . . Thousands of terrified inhabitants--chiefly Lutherans . . . reduced to poverty, fled for protection to the camp of the Duke of Marlborough who, with Eugene, Prince of Savoy, commanded the allied armies. In the year 1709 Queen Anne, learning of the condition of this persecuted people, sent a fleet to Rotterdam and conveyed 7,000 of them to England. . . 3,000 of their number were assisted to emigrate to America." [1]

MacWethy's book contains four lists naming over 6,500 Palatine emigrants into England in 1709.

In the wars following the French Revolution, the Palatinate was divided among different sovereigns of Germany and its name disappeared from modern maps.

To say that the Emburys were always German would be saying too much without proof. With the shifting of persecuted peoples, they could at one time have been French Huguenots. That part of the story is not yet known.

EMIGRATION TO IRELAND

A number of Palatine refugees went to Ireland and settled principally in the County of Limerick. Their names, "as found in the original document," were:

> "Baker, Barkman, Barrobier, Benner, Bethel, Bowen, Bowman, Bovinizer (now Bobanizer), Brethower, Cole, Coach, Corneil, Cronsberry, Dobe, Dulmage, Embury, Figgle, Grunse, Gruer, Heek, Hoffman, Hiffle, Heavener, Glozier (probably now Legeur), Lawrence, Lowes, Ledwick, Long, Millar, Mich, Modler, Neizer, Piper, Rhineheart, Rose, Rodenbucher, Ruckle, Switzer, Sparling, Stark, St. John, St. Ledger, Straugh, Sleeper, Shoemaker, Shier, Sweltzer, Shoultare, Shunewire, Tesley (now Teskey), Tettler, Ursburlbaugh, Williams, Young." [2]

You will meet several of these names again as our story continues.

---

[1] Saxe

[2] Memorials of Adare Manor by Countess of Dunraven, 1865

Many families settled on the estate of Lord Southwell near Rathkeale in Limerick. Saxe says 500 families settled on the Southwell estate. Another writer says John Wesley recorded that 110 families settled there and suggests the number might have been 500 to 1,000 persons.[3] At any rate, it appears that about 50 families settled at Balligarane, 20 at Killiheen, 20 at Court Matress and 20 at Pallas, all within a few miles. Palatines also settled at Newmarket, Rathkeale and the town of Limerick. The Embury family settled at Balligarane.

Each person in each family was allowed 8 acres of land at an annual rental of 5 shillings per acre, which the government agreed to pay for 20 years, "in order to encourage the Protestant interest in Ireland and make them all freeholders."[2] (A freehold was an interest in land which ended with the freeholder's death or was passed on to the freeholder's heir, depending upon the type of freehold granted.)

These Palatine settlements became distinctively German in language and customs. They had their own militia, and in the area of Balligarane we know that Philip Guier was both schoolmaster and burgomaster.[4]

The older Palatine emigrants were undoubtedly religious and brought German theological works with them into Ireland. The Rev. George Miller, Methodist minister in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, who had been born in Ireland in 1788 of Palatine descent, wrote: "Often have I heard an aged grandfather read . . . some of these books . . . the reading was in German."[5] And Crook quotes: "Many of the old Palatines used to have their Bibles buried with them, and this accounts for our being unable to find any other than English Bibles in their houses."[6]

Being without a minister, many of the Palatines -- probably the younger generation -- fell from grace. John Wesley, looking back at them after several years, wrote that previously they had been "eminent for drunkenness, cursing, swearing and an utter neglect of religion."[7] But in 1749, when the Wesleyans commenced preaching among them, the Palatines received the Word of God. So exemplary a people was not to be found in the whole kingdom.

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[3] Crook p. 25

[4] CC pp. 30-31

[5] CC p. 35

[6] Crook p. 30

The Palatines' natural aptitudes for farming and husbandry and their sturdy diligence impressed writers on Ireland.

> The Palatines "are not cottiers (peasants) to any farmer . . . Their customs differ from the Irish; they sometimes have their feeding land in common." Young's Tour in Ireland

> "The Palatines preserve their language, but it is declining; they sleep between two beds; they appoint a Burgomaster, to whom they appeal in all disputes. They are industrious men . . . better fed and clothed than the generality of the Irish peasants . . . They keep their cows housed in winter, feeding them with hay and oaten straw; their houses are remarkably clean . . . The women are very industrious, and perform many things which the Irish women could never be prevailed on to do." Ferrar's History of Limerick

> ". . . they are very different in character and distinct in habits from the people of the country. We viewed several of their houses in . ... Adare; and the neatness, good order, and quantity and quality of the furniture . . . indicated that we were not in a merely Irish cabin. Huge flitches of bacon hung from the rafters; the chairs were in several instances composed of walnut-tree and oak; massive and heavy . . . chests contained . . . house linen and wollen and the wardrobes of the inhabitants . . . The men are tall, fine, stout fellows . . . but there is a calm and stern severity and reserve in their aspect . . . they do not interfere with either politics or religion; are cautious as to land taking . . . Mr. and Mrs. S.C. Hall on Ireland

This self-sufficiency of the Palatines had already drawn the attention of Lord Southwell and other landlords. Rents were raised exorbitantly after the expiration of the land leases. The leases were probably for three lives, or 50 years from 1710, the tenants having taken over the rents when the government subsidy expired about 1730. This would explain the great migration which took place about 1760.

John Wesley saw the Palatine numbers dwindle as the years went by until at last on June 14, 1765, he wrote:

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[7] CC p. 34

"About noon I preached at Balligarane to the small remains of the poor Palatines. As they could not get food and raiment here, with all their diligence and frugality, part are scattered up and down the kingdom, and part gone to America. I stand amazed! Have landlords no common sense-- whether they have common humanity or no-- that they will suffer such tenants as these to be starved away?"

The exodus of the Palatines from Ireland carried with it the seed of Methodism into the new world.

THE EMBURY NAME

The Embury name possibly was anglicized after 1709-10, since no Palatine records show this spelling. Variations are suggested by many sources and the writer has seen "family tradition" references stating the original German name may have been Emburg, Emerich or Imerich, with or without a von.

In the June 2, 1709, list of "Poor Palatine" refugees taken at St. Catherine's, England, appears the name Emerich, Peter, husbandman and vine-dresser, age 38, wife and daughter 5, Reformed Church.[1] In MacWethy, German-Palatines Emerich and Emmerich are mentioned in that portion dealing with the Kocherthal Church Records, Mohawk Valley, N Y., but these people came directly to America in 1709-10.

A Col. Andreas von Emmerich led Hessian troops on the British side in the Revolution.

The name Embree appears in New York State wills before the Emburys came from Ireland in 1760. An early family was that of John Embree of Flushing, Long Island, 1698. North and South Carolina, Virginia and Pennsylvania also claimed early citizens named Embree, Embry, Embrey and other variations. Some of these were Quakers.

A Joseph and Samuel Embree claimed losses as loyalists after the Revolution. They appear to have lived in Westchester County, N. Y., and to have settled in Nova Scotia. And an Effingham Embree at Niagara in 1793 petitioned the British government for land-- a whole township, no less. Documents relating to these men show no slightest hint of connection with our Emburys.

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[1]No. 68, Public Records Office, London

P. H. Reaney's "Dictionary of British Surnames" states that Embery, Hembry, etc., are Somerset surnames and may be derived from Emborough; also that Embra, Embrey and Embury can be variations of Amery, and Embery. In considering derivations, the name Ambery, capital city of the Upper Palatinate, should not be overlooked; nor should Amberg, suggested as the Embury original name by Diffenderfer in "The German Exodus to England."

The name Emery appears in the Rathkeale, Ireland, church records where important Embury entries exist: "Baptized 29 June 1757 Amelia, daughter of James and Mary Emery." In this case Emery could very well be Embury, but the record of these three dies right there and nothing further is known about them.

A William Emory or Emery was the second clerk of Kingston, Ontario, 1790-2. The U. E. list shows a father and son named Emery, both of Cornwall in the East District and both are described as "emigrant from the U.S. 1790." [2]

In the Haldimand Papers, "Lawrence Emery lm lw from N. Y. Province" are included in the "List of Loyalists other than those at the Upper Posts." This name is unfamiliar.

One exception we know of, where Emery is Embury, is that of Thomas Embury of Portland Township, Ontario. In this area, some traditional names of James, Andrew and David are followed by Emery. Thomas Embury appears to have been known by both surnames.

Emburys lived in England-- Gloucester andWorcester-- in the 18th century. A Thomas Embury was born in Gloucester in 1700, some years before the Palatine migration. However, the name was not common and few English records contain Embury references. Mr. Ben M. Embury of Maxville, Ontario, who came to Canada from England in 1907, informed us that one branch of his family was thriving in Nottingham in the 1890's.

Embury variations such as Embrie, Emburry, etc., which appear in Canadian archives and refer indisputably to known Canadian Emburys

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[2] Kingston Before the War of 1812, Ed. by R.A. Preston 1959 - p. 150

of Palatine origin, were undoubtedly written phonetically by clerks. However, it should be noted and emphasized that when any of our Emburys signed his name, he always wrote it Embury. The only exception of which we are now aware is in the area of Portland, mentioned above.

The "Embury" Coat of Arms

Of the two coats of "Embery" arms displayed in Burke's "General Armory," one (sable a man argent holding in the dexter hand a club or) is fictitious, and the other (chequy argent and azure on a chevron engrailed or three anchors sable) belongs to Tollet. The latter appears in Spooner's "First Families of America" bearing the name Embury.

The second, or Tollet, arms and crest were awarded on Dec. 3, 1708, to Charles Tollet, a Commissioner of the Navy-- thus the three anchors-- to be passed on to his male issue or the male issue of his three brothers. By 1793 male issue had failed and one Charles Tollet of Betley Hall, Stafford, probably the last of the Tollets, left his property to his cousin, George Embury, on condition that he take the surname and arms of Tollet. George Embury thereafter became Tollet legally and on Sept. 28, 1796, the Tollet arms were assigned to him. George's son was named Charles Tollet.

This George Embury, in case you are interested, was the only son of Charles Embury of Tewkesbury, Gloucester, a distiller. George attended Trinity College, Oxford, B.A. 1788 and became a barrister at Lincoln's Inn 1792.

The French motto, "Sage avec Esperance," appearing with the Tollet "Embury" arms in Spooner is not in official records, but mottoes are not regarded as an integral part of armorial bearings and may be adopted at will.

It will be seen, therefore, that these arms are not Embury at all and no Embury is entitled to them except the George who became Tollet and his descendants.[3]

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[3] College of Arms, London

THE EMBURY FAMILY IN IRELAND

The original Embury, whose first name may never be known, and who settled probably on the Southwell estate in 1709-10[1], was either the grandfather or the father of the Emburys with whom this genealogy begins. The earliest names we know are Andrew and David Embury who, in July 1747, are recorded as freeholders at Balligarane. [2]

This David could be the David Embury who came to America with his three brothers, because in 1747 we believe that he was old enough to have reached freehold status. The next record is January 1759, wherein David, Philip and John Embury are listed as freeholders. [2] Since Andrew's name does not appear again, could he have been the father who died between 1747 and 1759?

We know that the Embury father had at least four sons and one daughter: David, Philip, Peter, John and the daughter, possibly Margaret, who became Mrs. Jacob Dulmage Sr. or Jr. We know, too, that the Embury father or his wife had a relative, perhaps a sister, who married Sebastian Ruckle. Barbara Ruckle, Sebastian's daughter, who married Paul Heck is stated by many writers to be the cousin of the Emburys.

Philip Embury was born in Balligarane and was baptized September 29, 1728, according to a family record.[3] It is probable that the other Embury children, born also in Balligarane, were baptized shortly after birth although no other baptismal dates are known.

Undoubtedly all the Embury boys had the same educational advantages as those afforded Philip. Philip went to the local Balligarane school conducted by Philip Guier, and later to an English school probably at Rathkeale, after which he was apprenticed to learn the trade of carpenter.[3] It is stated that Philip worked on the first Palatine Methodist church at Court Matress, where the Switzers lived, and there is reason to believe the other Embury brothers may have helped.

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[1] History of the M. E. Church by Abel Stevens, p. 53, states the Emburys may have arrived some years later. No proof is given and no other known work contains this statement.

[2] Dublin Genealogical Office MS. 440, p. 81

[3] Crook p. 79

John, it is definitely known, was acquainted with "several branches of trade and business" and Philip had some assistance from a brother in building the first Methodist church in America.[4] This brother could have been no one else but David because by that time Peter and John were dead.

In January, 1749, David Embury married Margaret Sleet of Rathkeale in Rathkeale church. From this we deduce that David was older than Philip and perhaps the eldest of the four Embury brothers.

During that same year, on March 17, the first Methodist preacher appeared in Limerick -- Robert Swindells. Within a few months he "had penetrated all the Palatine settlements."[5] Balligarane would certainly have been included and the Emburys numbered among the audience.

In 1750 John Wesley came. He wrote in his Journal under date of Monday, June 4: "I rode to Newmarket . . . eight miles from Limerick. I found the spirit of the people while I was preaching . . . "

The Palatines' response to the Wesleyans was immediate and sincere.

In Limerick, 1750, Wesley appointed his first Itinerants (traveling preachers) in Ireland, and "it is probable that Philip Guier was appointed the leader . . . in the Palatine settlements" about this time.[6]

Philip Embury, too, was responding to the Gospel, and if he had any doubts of his admission to grace and his fitness to serve the Lord, those doubts were resolved on Christmas Day, 1752. In a small book Philip wrote:

> "On Christmas Day, being Monday, ye 25th of December, in the year 1752, the Lord shone into my soul by a glimpse of his redeeming love, being an earnest of my redemption in Christ Jesus, to whom be glory for ever and ever, Amen. - Phil. Embury"[7]

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[4] CA May 12, 1880

[5] Crook p. 40, 47

[6] Crook p. 49

[7] Wakeley p. 33

Philip possibly had heard John Wesley preach in Limerick in August 1752 and Crook, p. 79, states an Embury tradition that Philip traced his conversion to a Wesley sermon. Tucker, however, suggests the conversion may have resulted from Swindell's preaching that same Christmas Day in Balligarane.[8] Be that as it may, all the Emburys must have heard Wesley and his cohorts when they preached at Balligarane and offered the hospitality of their homes, just as their children were to welcome Methodist ministers in Canada later on.

In about 1754 or 1755, Peter Embury was married to Agnes Dunphy. No church record of this marriage has been found but Catherine, their daughter, was born in 1756 according to the St. Nicholas Society Genealogical Record-1905. If 1756 is correct, then Catherine was born in Ireland.

Meanwhile Philip Embury served with Philip Guier "as a kind of pastor of the Palatines." Philip Embury preached at Court Matress in the church he had helped to build and at Balligarane, but at the latter place services would have been held out-of-doors or in Palatine homes. The Balligarane chapel was not built for more than 30 years after the Emburys had left for America.[9]

In 1758 Wesley held a second conference in Limerick and at that time Philip Embury of Balligarane was recommended for an Itineracy and placed on Wesley's list of reserve, to be called if a vacancy arose. The Itineracy never materialized. Philip intended matrimony, and a traveling preacher was not permitted "to lead about a sister, a wife."[10]

In October, 1758, Philip was married in Rathkeale church to Margaret Switzer of Court Matress, parish of Rathkeale. Crook p. 80 states that the Emburys and Switzers were related but no further explanation is given.

About this time all the Emburys were thinking of going to America. Some of their friends were weavers, and there was talk of settling in America for the purpose of acquiring a tract of land and developing the linen and hemp industry. Some sort of agreement or company may have been formed as will hereafter appear.

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[8] CC p. 41

[9] Crook p. 80

[10] Seaman p. 7

As for the Emburys, they were well aware of the hardships suffered by their refugee father or grandfather-- the tales of persecution, the flight to Rotterdam, the ship to England, the settlement in the strange land of Ireland-- and many family conclaves must have been held over a period of months weighing the pros and cons of another emigration. And the Emburys were not alone in their final decision. The Switzers, Dulmages, Hecks, Millers, Lawrences and other Palatine families were likewise arriving at their own decisions to emigrate, and it well may be that they had received encouraging letters from those who had already gone to America.

That the four Embury brothers and the sister came to New York together speaks well for their closely-knit family relationship and their mutual respect and unity in making so vital a decision. No known record mentions either parent as having come with them. It is therefore believed that by 1760 the Embury parents had passed away and the entire remaining family came together. No Emburys, so far as we know, were left in Ireland.

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL

In flowery phrases Saxe describes the departure of the Emburys by ship from Limerick on "a pleasant summer's day in the year 1760". In addition to the Emburys, some of their Palatine neighbors and relatives were sailing, too, and many had come to the banks of the River Shannon to see them off. As the ship was loosed from her moorings, Philip Embury, 31 years of age and 6 feet in height, stepped to the rail and said a few words of prayer and farewell. Some accounts say a hymn was sung and bread was broken and this could very well be true.

Year of Departure

A question arose in later years among Methodist writers as to the correct date of the Embury migration. The following will indicate different opinions.

Wakeley says the Embury group came to New York in 1765 but this date is too late for the births of Philip's first children in New York. Tucker gives no definite date but states: "The movements of emigration . . . were strong . . . in the years 1760 and 1765."[1] Crook, Seaman and Atkinson give the date as 1760.

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[1]CC p. 40

The Christian Guardian[2] of March 19, 1862, in answer to some writer who had questioned the emigration date, deals with several aspects of proof that 1760 is correct. One of the proofs cited is a famous letter by Thomas Bell of Charleston, S.C., dated May 13, 1769, to his brother, describing Methodism in New York. "There is one Mr. Emmery, one of our preachers, that came from Ireland nine years ago."[3]

One important proof not previously made use of is the Rev. Fitch Reed's conversation with Philip Embury's son Samuel in 1819. If Reed quoted Samuel verbatim, then 1760 is correct. (See proofs on Samuel Embury.)

Since Philip Embury's first child was born in New York City in November 1760, we believe that 1760 is certainly an acceptable arrival date.

Name of Ship

Did the Emburys sail from Ireland on the ship Perry? Saxe makes no mention of the ship's name and he had been in touch with "aged persons and members of the family in Canada." Wakeley, Tucker and Crook fail to name the ship.

Seaman p. 14 states that the New-York Mercury of August 18, 1760, contained the following notice:

> "The ship Perry, Captain (Richard) Hogan, arrived here on Monday in nine weeks from Limerick in Ireland, with a number of Germans, the Fathers of many of them having settled there in the Year 1710; but not having sufficient Scope in that country, chose to try their Fortunes in America. The 26th of July, in Lat. 39, Long. 63, Captain Hogan saw a Snow (vessel with three masts), which by her motions he had reason to think was a Privateer. Some Days after Captain Hogan spoke with a Whaling Sloop from Rhode Island, the Master of which acquainted him that a French Privateer Snow had been seen off the coast." (Parentheses ours.)

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[2] Canadian Methodist Publication

[3] Seaman p. 453

The author goes on: "That this was the vessel that brought Embury and his companions there can be little doubt."

And in case the reader is wondering why the sighting of a French ship was newsworthy: "The war between England and France . . . . was about its close and French privateers were still seeking their prey off the coast."

The Perry passenger list, of course, could provide the correct answer but many months of search here and abroad have failed to bring this to light. Seaman makes no mention of the existence of a passenger list.

Atkinson accepts the Perry as the right ship, mentions alleged passengers by name and adds: "and probably others." This latter phrase indicates that Atkinson never saw the passenger list. Furthermore, the names of the men passengers are almost identical with those who signed a petition for land in New York in 1763 (see our page 18.) Thus it appears that the author was taking for granted that the men who came together on the Perry in 1760 were the same men who petitioned for land 3 years later. We know that his list is incorrect as to Valentine Detlor, because Detlor in his claim for losses suffered during the Revolution, stated that he was married in New York in 1756.

As far as the Emburys and their relatives are concerned, the writer suggests that the following may have come together: (1) David and Margaret Sleet Embury and at least three sons: Edward, Andrew and John. Edward, however, may have died young. He was baptized in Rathkeale Church in 1750 but his name never reappears. (2) Philip and Margaret Switzer Embury who were expecting their first child. (3) Peter and Agnes Dunphy Embury and daughter Catherine. (4) John Embury, but whether with wife and children is unknown. (5) Jacob Dulmage Sr. and family. In this family was the sister of the Embury brothers. (6) Paul and Barbara Heck. Their five children were born later, three in New York and two in Canada.

As to the ship's name and the exact date of arrival, it would be convenient to say that the Embury group came on the Perry and landed at Peck's Slip in New York City on Monday, August 11, 1760, but since the searcher must stick to the proofs, this positive statement cannot yet be made. We can say only that there is strong presumptive evidence to this effect.

The trip is said to have taken 63 days, 3 days less than the Mayflower. If this is correct, then the date of departure from Ireland was June 9.

John Street Methodist Church in New York displays a chair in which Philip Embury, ill at the time, is said to have been carried from the ship.

NEW YORK 1760-1770 [1]

In 1760 the population of New York City was about 12,000-13,000 whites and 3,000 negroes. The numbers are only approximate because "until 1790 New York censuses were inaccurate."

The town ran from the mud flats of lower Manhattan Island northeasterly to the "Kissing Bridge" over the Old Kill at Chatham Street, a distance of about a mile.

The Emburys would have seen many reminders of Dutch New Amsterdam such as the Stadt Huys, the first City Hall built about 1640, parts of which remained until Revolutionary times; some of the old Dutch houses with patterned brick walls and high roofs, and a remnant of Peter Stuyvesant's pear orchard on the Bowery. The last branch of these trees lived until 1867.

The public market in Wall Street, commonly known as the "Meal Market," could not have been far from where they lived. Food had not always been its sole item of commerce. In earlier times negro and Indian slaves had been bought and sold there and also let out to hire. In 1762 the government ordered the market's removal on the grounds of "occasioning a dirty street" and being "disagreeable to those who pass and repass to and from the Coffee House."

They would have seen, in 1763, the English City Hall being "entirely repaired and somewhat altered." At that time a new library room was added. The librarian, appointed in 1765, was ordered to be in the room "on Mondays and Thursdays from one-half after Eleven o'Clock in the Morning until One to let out the Books." The newspapers of the period were Gazette and Post-Boy, Weyman's New-York Gazette, The New-York Journal and New-York Mercury.

Since the Emburys were not city people, the streams and hills must have delighted their eyes. Their children may have "fished in the creeks or .. . waded through the swamps in search of bullfrogs and water-snakes." In winter they may have skated on the

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[1] Historic New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons 1899, Vols I and II

Collect (Dutch "Kalch"), or Fresh Water Pond, bounded by streets laid out later and named Baxter, White, Elm, Duane and Park. This clear sparkling pond, fed by springs, was "one of the favorite walks and pleasant drives of the town." (On this pond John Fitch in 1796 sailed an experimental steamboat 11 years before the success of Fulton's Clermont).

The Emburys would have been familiar with the great spring called "Tea Water Pump" whose water until 1840 was considered the best on the island. Carts distributed the water in casks and a house in the vicinity of the pump had a special rental advantage. Public wells were so brackish that the horses of strangers visiting the city refused to drink it.

Bowery Lane, which in the beginning was a forest road between the Dutch bouweries or farms and Fort Amsterdam, was the High Road for the long trip to Boston. It was becoming increasingly commerical, and liquor establishments dotted the way at thirsty intervals. A 1763 newspaper carried this advertisement: "The noted Inn and Tavern in the Bowery Lane at the sign of the Bull's Head . . . is . . . well provided with all conveniences for travellers."

In 1762 the Emburys may have remarked upon the first street lamps and along with other New Yorkers expressed disappointment because "they were few and poor, apt to go out, and often left unlighted."

King's College (later Columbia) was a going concern when the Emburys arrived. The churches-- or rather, both the churches and meeting-houses-- were numerous. "No public religious service could be performed in churches except such as were established by law."[2]

A 1763 map of New York[3] shows that the Dutch had an Old church and a New one. The French had a church. The Lutherans had both a church and a meeting house. The Presbyterians, Quakers, Moravians and Baptists had meeting-houses, the Jews a synagogue. The Church of England was represented by Trinity and St. George's, and to these in 1766 was added St. Paul's.[4]

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[2] Wakeley p. 109

[3] Seaman pp. 10-11

[4] Wakeley p. 27

Many of the Palatines took communion with the Lutherans or Anglicans.

This same map shows an English free school and a Dutch free school, and we know there were private schools such as the ones Philip Embury taught in.

During the decade 1760-1770 many changes were taking place. Hills were being levelled and marshes drained. By 1767 the population had so increased that the Lutherans built a church at the head of the marsh on the corner of Frankfort and King George Streets. "This low stone edifice was always knows as the 'Swamp Church'".

The fashion was to desert the Bowery and move over to Broadway. New streets were laid out and "slowly the tide of life crept up the eastern shore."

Another change, not geographical, was also taking place. "From 1765 on the trouble began." The colonists, smoldering under the Sugar Act and other parliamentary restrictions , were rebelling openly against the Stamp Act, and a public boycott was being felt by those merchants who continued to import goods from England. The Sons of Liberty burned effigies of British statesmen on the Common and Bowling Green.

This change, accelerating from incident to incident for eleven years subsequent to 1765, followed the David and Phillip Embury families out of New York City in 1770. It followed them to Camden Valley, and eventually drove them out of Camden Valley into Canada.

THE EMBURYS IN NEW YORK
1760-1770

The Emburys found "hired houses" or rooms and undoubtedly lived in the same neighborhood as the other Palatines. We know only where Philip resided. In 1765, when his son Samuel was born, he was living in John Street.[1] Herbert Asbury in "A Methodist Saint." tells us that in 1766 Philip lived in Barracks Street and the Hecks lived across the street. Atkinson p. 77 indicates that Barracks later became Augustus Street. A 1763 and 1767 map show neither street, although the later map shows the soldiers' barracks near the Battery. In 1770, however, the street was definitely Augustus:

[1]CA Nov. 22, 1848

> The leases of two houses in Augustus Street, opposite the east barrack gate in New-York, are offered for sale by Mr. Philip Embury, next door to the Methodist Preaching House, or by Paul Heck, who lives in one of the houses. (New-York Mercury Jan. 15, 1770)

Philip probably had moved to the Wesley Chapel preacher's house about 1768 when the chapel was completed and had sublet his former home in Augustus Street.

In New York were many Dutch, of course, and Germans, but Irish-Germans were novelties. "Colonel Rutgers, surprised to hear Irishmen talk Dutch or German, recognized them as countrymen and took interest in them."[2]

David, Peter and John must have taken whatever carpentry and odd-jobs they could find. Whether Philip at first worked at his trade is unknown, but within a short time he was teaching at a private school and had ambitions to branch out on his own. Weyman's New-York Gazette on Monday, March 16, 1761, and again on March 23, April 20 and April 27 contained this advertisement:

> PHIL. EMBURY, School Master,
>
> Gives Notice that on the first Day of May next he intends to teach Reading, Writing and Arithmetic in English in the New School House now building in Little Queen Street next Door to the Lutheran Minister's. And as he has been informed that several Gentlemen were willing to favor him with their Children he gives further Notice that if a sufficient Number of scholars should attend his school, he would teach in company with Mr. John Embury (who teaches several Branches belonging to Trade and Business) that Children might be carefully attended, as he faithfully desires the good of the Public. He now teaches at Mr. Samuel Foster's in Carman's street.

Philip may have "attempted some religious service shortly after landing, but being . . . timid and retiring, and meeting with little or no encouragement . . . he abandoned the idea". . . He joined the Lutherans and always held family worship in his own home.[2] His five children born in New York between 1760 and 1770 were all baptized in infancy,[3] some, if not all, in the Lutheran church.

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[2]Seaman p. 15

[3]CA Nov. 8, 1866

[*]Official and scholar, a correspondent of Benjamin Franklin

But remaining in New York City was not the purpose of the Emburys. They and their friends and relatives were seeking land. To that end they petitioned the Hon. Cadwallader Colden,* Commander-in-Chief of New York Province, but "by reason of their ignorance of the situation and not being able to find out where any vacant land lay" the petition came to nothing.[4]

They next "incerted" a newspaper advertisement for land which resulted in several proposals, but either the prices were too high or the terrain unsuitable for the purpose intended.[4]

Out of these efforts-- time-consuming and frustrating-- came knowledge. They learned they had to petition for specific land, so when the next petition was signed on February 1, 1763, 25,000 acres were requested in the County of Albany "westward of the Patent of Queensbury." This petition, addressed to the Hon. Robert Monkton, Governor-in-Chief of the Province, was signed by 25 persons: John Embury, Philip Embury, David Embury, Peter Embury, James Willson, George Willson, Samuel Willson, Henry Lower, Paul Heck, Philip Cook, John Cook, Jacob Dulmidge Sr., Jacob Dulmidge Jr., Edward Carscallen, Nicholas Shouldes, Peter Shouldes, Julius Shire, Henry Shire, William Falk, Valentine Detlor, Peter Poff, Valentine Shimmel, Peter Sparling, Peter Lawrence and Elias Hoffman.[4] (With the exceptions of John Cook and William Falk, this is the same list of names which Atkinson says came on the ship Perry. See out page 13.)

The petition asserts that with the exception of William Falk, all were natives of Ireland and before leaving Ireland they had formed a scheme of settling in America for the purpose of developing the linen and hemp industry; that eight of them were "bred to the business," and they had arrived in the province about two and one-half years before.[4]

This time they got action. On May 12, 1763, the petition was weighed by a committee of His Majesty's Council and approved to the extent of 10,000 acres.[5]

But disappointment soon followed. During the summer of 1763, John Embury and "one other of his associates" went to the granted lands and found "that the whole except a verry inconsiderable part" was mountainous and incapable of culture or improvement. This statement is made in the petition of September 14, 1763, signed by John and Philip Embury; James, George, Samuel and John Willson; Solomon Vickers and Thomas Procter.

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[4]N. Y. Col. Mss. - Indorsed Land Papers V. 16, p. 148

[5]N. Y. Col. Mss. - Indorsed Land Papers V. 17, p. 2

The petition asks for 8,000 acres of other, more suitable land in Albany County situated between the Ryer Schermerhorn grant and the Colony Line.

Respecting the fewer number of petitioners, the document explains that many of the original petitioners had become discouraged "from any further prosecution of the Original Design."[6]

And so another period of waiting began, and during that period John Embury died on April 7, 1764.

On September 4, 1764, Philip Embury on behalf of himself and his associates, addressed a paper to Cadwallader Colden asking consideration on the previous petition. The language is formal but there is a cry for help in the lines-- discouragement being plainly discernible. In this petition Peter Embury's name is substituted for John Embury's, and Moses Cowen's for Solomon Vickers'.[7]

We wonder whether during the next few months the Emburys heard the good news before the grant was in their hands. We hope so. Certainly, after so long a time, they deserved this encouragement.

On September 9, 1765, Alexander Colden, Surveyor General, made a return of survey on the 8,000 acres requested in the name of Philip Embury, Peter Embury, the four Willsons, Moses Cowen and Thomas Procter,[8] and on October 31, 1765, Lt.-Gov. Colden signed the land grant.

The land is described as a "tract in the County of Albany, backward of and adjoining to lands granted to Ryer Schermerhorn and others, etc., containing 8,000 acres and the usual allowance" for roads.[9] Reserved were all mines of gold and silver and pine trees fit for masts for the Royal Navy.[10] The rent of 2s 6d per 100 acres was payable at the Custom House in New York on Lady Day, the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.[11] This land became known as the Embury-Wilson Patent, and the patent now forms part of the township of White Creek, New York, and extends into Vermont.

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[6] N.Y. Col. Mss.-Indorsed Land Papers V. 17, p. 20

[7] N.Y. Col. Mss.-Indorsed Land Papers V. 18, p. 30

[8] N.Y. Col. Mss.-Indorsed Land Papers V. 19, p. 147

[9] Seaman p. 456

Peter Embury died on September 24, 1765, too early to enjoy the final victory.

Why David Embury did not sign the later petitions is unknown, but presumably he had an understanding with his brothers as to the sharing of any land in which they were interested.

Thus, with the future taken care of, the Emburys were free to make definite plans and to accumulate the needed money and supplies-- little enough, probably-- for their home in the wilderness.

In August, 1765, a second party of Palatine emigrants arrived from Balligarane and the neighborhood. (No ship's name is mentioned by any writer known to us.) Among them were Paul Ruckle, Luke Rose, Jacob Heck, Peter Barkman and Henry Williams and their families.[12] Paul Ruckle was the eldest brother of Barbara Heck and therefore cousin to the Emburys. Peter Switzer, Mrs. Philip Embury's brother, may also have come in 1765. Peter brought with his family a 13-year-old orphan, Catherine Lowe, indentured to the Switzers until her passage fee should be repaid.[13]

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[10] Tree reservations were a constant source of irritation to the colonists, particularly in lumbering areas. "To reserve to the crown a thousand times as many trees as it could ever require, and to allow all to decay that were not actually used, was absurd." Loyalists of the American Revolution, by Sabine Vol. 1, p. 20.

[11] N.Y. Land Patents Vol. 14, pp. 165-169

[12] Seaman p. 15

[13] Saxe & PM p. 204

In addition to David Embury's signature on the 1763 petition for land, we find two other references to David in New York during this period. In 1766 he and his wife Margaret witnessed the will of Jamima Koons, wife of Leonard Koons. The executors were Philip Embury, Deitrich Hier and John Jacob Stopel.[13] Stopel, or Staples, became an early trustee of the first Methodist church and was one of the first to introduce sugar refining into the United States.

The New York Poll List for 1769 shows David Embury, but neither address nor occupation is mentioned.

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13 Vol. VIII-Wills of N. Y. State-Liber 25, p. 44

BEGINNING OF METHODISM

The story of Barbara Heck, Philip Embury and the burning of the cards has been told by many writers on early New York Methodism. Since most accounts are similar (except those early ones which gave erroneous credit to a Mrs. Hick), we will quote Crook, pp. 89-90:

"Many of the Palatines who accompanied Embury and Barbara Heck from Ireland, had by this time lost even the form of godliness, and had become adepts at card playing and other sinful amusements. Several of those who accompanied Paul Ruckle had but little respect for religion, and in the evenings . . . card-playing formed the staple amusement . . . One evening in the autumn of 1766, a large company were assembled playing cards as usual, when Barbara Heck came in, and burning with indignation, she hastily seized the cards, and throwing them into the fire, administered a scathing rebuke to all the parties concerned. She then went to Embury's house, and told him what she saw, and what she had done, adding, with great earnestness, "Philip, you must preach to us, or we shall all go to hell, and God will require our blood at your hands!" Philip attempted a defence by saying, 'How can I preach, as I have neither house nor congregation?" 'Preach,' said this noble woman, 'in your own house, and to your own company.' Before she left, she prevailed on Philip to resolve to make the attempt, and within a few days, Embury preached the first Methodist sermon in New York, in his own hired house, to a congregation of five persons. Such was the origin of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States."

The five people to whom Philip Embury preached in his hired house on Barracks/Augustus Street, were Barbara and Paul Heck, Philip's wife Margaret, John Lawrence (who married Margaret after Philip's death), and Betty, a negro servant. A picture commemorating this event hangs today in John Street Methodist Church.

Crook and Wakeley give no date for the first sermon. In the Christian Advocate of Nov. 1, 1866, the Rev. C. Manson, who knew Samuel Embury, Philip's son, states that October 12, 1766, was the date of the first sermon and October 26, 1766, the date of the first Methodist class. Since the Rev. Manson also knew the dates of the births and deaths of Philip Embury's first two children, we believe what he wrote to be accurate.

Controversy existed in later years as to whether the woman who threw the cards into the fire was a Mrs. Hick or Barbara Heck. Historians have to thank the Rev. John Carroll of Canada for doing much to settle the argument and to give credit where credit was due-- to Barbara Heck. A portion of this proof involved John Lawrence who was present at the card-playing, knew Barbara Heck very well, and saw her burn the cards. For a full review of the controversy, see Atkinson, Chapter V.

Another question arose as to whether Philip Embury himself was playing cards and this, too, was finally decided-- much to the relief of the Methodists, we are sure. Philip wasn't!

GROWTH OF METHODISM

The time was right for Methodism in New York, and the time was right in the life of Philip Embury, too. Grief had laid a hand on his shoulder in the loss of his first two children, Catherine in 1762 and John Albert in 1766, about five weeks before the first sermon. Undoubtedly he had a deep personal need for solace and he recognized in Barbara Heck's admonition a way to fill that need-- by enlisting once more in the service of the Lord.

In the new world Philip Embury became a leader, whereas hitherto "his talent had been hid in a napkin."[1]

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[1] Thos. Taylor to John Wesley 4/11/1768 - Seaman p. 449

Full accounts of the growth of Methodism may be read in Methodist histories, so only a summary will be given.

As more people came to hear the preaching of Philip Embury, his house could no longer accommodate them. Hence a large upper room was hired in the "neighborhood . . . the most infamous in the city,"[2] well filled with saloons. The room was located about ten doors from the British barracks. Three musicians belonging to the 16th Regiment came to the meetings to assist Philip: James Hodge, Addison Low and John Buckley.[3] It is said that Philip had a good singing voice, as did many of the German-Palatines. Philip also began preaching at the poorhouse where the master, Billy Littlewood, was converted.

"About this time Charles White and Richard Sause arrived. They had been Methodists in Dublin . . . and had more worldly goods than most of their brethren. One evening, about February, 1767, the congregation was surprised, if not alarmed, by the appearance . . . of a stranger in the uniform of a British officer, and wearing a green eyeshade, to conceal the absence of his right eye. They were soon, however, rejoiced to find that he was a Methodist, and a local preacher, and was ready to assist in the work."[4]

This man was Capt. Thomas Webb, a most valuable addition to New York Methodism.

"Under the labors of these two faithful fellow-workers," Philip Embury and Thomas Webb, the society soon outgrew the upper room and early in 1767 moved to a "Rigging Loft" (a place where sails were made), in Horse and Cart Street, later called William Street. This loft, previously used by the Baptists, was 60 feet long by 18 feet wide, and was furnished with desks and benches. When the loft was torn down in 1854 some of its timbers were made into souvenir walking sticks. The sticks were adorned with ivory heads inscribed "Rigging Loft 1766 Philip Embury."[5] (Philip started preaching in 1766; the loft was not occupied until the next year.)

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[2] Atk. p. 78

[3] Seaman p. 22

[4] Seaman p. 23

[5] Wakeley pp. 48-49

With the congregation still increasing, the Methodists' need for their own chapel became urgent. Barbara Heck is said to have made the subject a matter of prolonged prayer. "A plan was suggested, as she believed, divinely, and was approved by the society, and she thus became the architect of the first Methodist Episcopal church in America. Capt. Webb, without whose aid the enterprise would probably not have been attempted, entered heartily into it and headed the subscription paper; land was obtained and the work of the building was commenced."[6]

The complete subscription list and facts about many of the subscribers may be found in Seaman and Wakeley. The names of close friends who were to share so many hardships are there: Abraham Bininger, Paul Heck, Edward Carscallen, Vall Tetler (Valentine Detlor) and David Embury. David gave £2. Philip's name is not listed, but his labor on the chapel is said to have equalled the contributions of his brethren. As preacher Philip received some needed clothing as pay. Not only was he the first preacher, but also first class leader, first treasurer, and first on the list of trustees.

Land on John Street in the section called "Golden Hill" was acquired from Mary Barclay, widow of the Rev. Henry Barclay, second rector of Trinity Church. Several instruments were executed covering the property. The first was a lease for one year dated March 29, 1768, to Philip Embury, William Lupton, Charles White, Richard Sause, Henry Newton, Paul Heck, Thomas Taylor and Thomas Webb. The next day, March 30, the first deed of sale was executed to the same persons for £600, Mrs. Barclay agreeing on approved security to let this amount rest as a debt against the property.[7]

Until the retirement of the debt it appears that the society paid ground rent. An entry in the church account book for August 1, 1769, shows reimbursement to William Lupton for ground rent £14 10s.[8]

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[6] Seaman p. 27

[7] Atk. p. 84

[8] Seaman p. 29

On November 2, 1770, a second deed of sale was made which set forth in detail the Methodist uses to which the land was put. It stated therein that a lease preceded this second deed.[9] (These lease-deed sequences seem to have been made to satisfy some legal requirement for transferring use of property into possession thereof.)

There were probably other instruments affecting the land, such as the one David Embury executed in August of 1770, but these have not been published.

The building erected on the land in 1768 was called Wesley Chapel. It was 60 feet long and 42 feet wide, built of rough stone covered with light blue plaster. A fireplace satisfied the law that it not be a church. Some accounts say the chapel could hold 700 people, that pews were backless benches and the floor sanded. The gallery had no railing or seats and some of the men in the congregation climbed a ladder and sat on the gallery floor with their legs dangling. The high pulpit, we are told, was built by Philip and today in John Street Methodist Church may be seen the lectern and altar rail built by him. Tradition says a clock still there was the gift of John Wesley but two writers had their doubts about it. One said it was brought from Ireland by Philip.[10]

Philip's son Samuel had good personal reason for remembering the chapel during its construction. "I got a fall from the gallery, which seriously injured me, knocking out two of my teeth. My father was working in the gallery at the time."[11] Samuel would have been three years old when the accident occurred.

A house in "antique Dutch style" which appears at the right of the published pictures of Wesley Chapel was evidently on the property before the church was erected. It served both as "preacher's house" and the Methodist library. The basement was the dwelling of the sexton.[12]

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[9] Seaman p. 420

[10] Seaman p. 41

[11] CA Nov. 22, 1848

[12] Seaman p. 38

Philip preached the first sermon in Wesley Chapel on October 30, 1768. The text was Hosea X, 12: "Sow to yourselves in righteousness, reape after the measure of mercie; break up your fallow ground, for it is time to seeke the Lord, till he come and raine righteousness upon you."[10] No special dedication service has been recorded but Philip remarked that "the best consecration of a pulpit was to preach a good sermon in it."[13]

Church members, meanwhile, were writing John Wesley both for monetary and ministerial support. Philip himself was one of those who wrote for trained leaders.[14] In 1769 Wesley sent Richard Boardman and Joseph Pilmoor to the new society. Wesley also sent £50 made up of cash and books to be sold for church support.[15]

In November, 1769, Boardman was writing Wesley: "About a third part of those who attend get in, the rest are glad to hear without."[16]

The seed of Methodism had attained a flourishing growth.

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[13] Wakeley p. 110

[14] CA Nov. 22, 1848

[15] Seaman p. 35

[16] Seaman p. 42

CAMDEN VALLEY

In the spring of 1770 the David and Philip Embury families and others left New York City for the north, a distance of about 180 miles. John and Peter Embury, as previously stated, had died in 1764 and 1765 respectively, so only two brothers were left to journey to the new land.

On April 10, 1770, as a farewell gift, the congregation of Wesley Chapel presented Philip with £2 5s to buy a Concordance, a book he greatly desired to own.[1] The Chapel's old account book shows no further entry for Philip after that date.

This Concordance-- Cruden's third edition, 1769-- bears the signature and date "Phil. Embury, April 1770" inside the first cover. It is now in possession of United Theological College in Montreal, successor to Wesleyan Theological College, to whom it was presented on June 1, 1883, by Mrs. J. Rhicard of Frelighsburg, Quebec, a great-granddaughter of Philip.

The land chosen by the Embury group for settlement was not the Embury-Wilson Patent mentioned on page ~~22~~.[19] Bowen indicates that Philip found the patent land "rough and hilly and withal covered by patents" issued by both New York and New Hampshire. From the patent survey map of Sept. 9, 1765, it appears that the land, south of the Batten Kill, did not border that river, and flowing water may have been needed for manufacturing purposes. But hilly or not, others did settle there and Philip owned land in the patent when he died. A 1779 map made in London showed the "locality . . . laid off as a manor bearing the name Embury."[2]

In this same area, south of the Batten Kill and southwest of the patent, Thomas Ashton planned to establish the Methodist colony of Ashgrove on land acquired by his brother James.[3] Ashton was a prominent Methodist from Dublin who had arrived in New York in 1769.[4]

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[1] Wakeley p. 128

[2] Centenary of American Methodism by Abel Stevens p. 77

[3] Fitch Papers

[4] Seaman p. 45

Some writers state that he came from Balligarane so he may have known the Emburys in Ireland and talked over his plans with them upon his arrival in New York. To Ashgrove later came the Maddens and Empeys from Ireland, names to become known in Canadian Methodism. Emburys married Empeys.

The land upon which the Embury group settled was situated along the aforementioned Batten Kill, a tributary of the Hudson, 6 miles east of Ashgrove and extending 10 miles to the north. The area was called West Camden and is today part of Salem township.

This land, 2,300 acres in extent and known as "Duane's Camden Tract," was leased by the group from James Duane. (His name appears as "Duaine" on the Wesley Chapel subscription list.) Duane (1733-97) was a prominent lawyer, attorney-general of New York 1767, member of the First Continental Congress and first mayor of New York after the British evacuation. His extensive land holdings made him opposed to the idea of revolution, but later he supported independence. Camden Valley was only one of his colonization projects.

In addition to the 2,300 acres mentioned, two other adjoining lots of 250 acres were included in the lease, making a total of 2,550 acres. The Emburys and their friends must have settled under a verbal agreement with Duane, because they were on the land three years before the formal lease was executed.

In August of 1770, David Embury returned to New York City from Camden to transact some business relating to Wesley Chapel. David gave the following receipt, our only record of the journey:

> "Rec'd, New York, 13th Augt., 1770, of Mr. William Lupton, five pounds in full, being allow'd me for loss of time and traveling expenses in coming from Camden in the County of Albany to N. York in order to execute an instrument relative to the Methodist Preaching-house. £5.
>
> David Embury"

"David was probably acting as attorney for Philip, and the business had no doubt some connection with the deed of sale of the (church) ground, which is dated November 2, 1770."[5]

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[5] Seaman p. 437

We believe that David executed a quit-claim instrument for Philip, clearing the title for the new church deed, since Philip's vested interest in the church property ceased with his departure for Camden Valley.

Notice that the receipt reads "County of Albany." Philip Embury was named a Justice of the Peace for Albany County in 1770, attesting to his leadership in the community. Charlotte (later Washington) County, in which Camden Valley was situated, was not formed until March 12, 1772. At that time Philip was named one of 13 road commissioners.[6] Meanwhile he also acted as burgomaster of his own group.

The lease with Duane, written on parchment and dated May 1, 1773, called for annual rent on May 1 of 6d per acre. At one time this lease was in possession of Wm. Edie, later resident of the Philip Embury homestead, but in 1956 the owner of the property, Arnold Roberson, had no knowledge of the document.[7]

The parties to the lease and their respective acreages were as follows: Philip Embury 187 1/2; Peter Sparling 187 1/2; David Embury 375; Edward Carscallon 375; Abraham Bininger 250; Paul Heck 250; John Dulmage 200; Elizabeth Hoffman 175; Valentine Detler 312 1/2; Peter Miller 125; Nathan Hawley, having the right of the widow Moore 119 1/2.[8] Total: 2,557 acres.

Witnesses were John G. Leake, John Roberts Jr., John Dulmage and John Embury, son of David. "A bond was attached by which Duane was to give separate conveyances to each of the grantees. The rent of these lands, having fallen in arrears, new leases were given, reserving an annual rent of 6 pounds of wheat per acre." Philip Embury's rental appears to have remained at 6d.[9]

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[6] HWC p. 38 - Philip Skene was also named a road commissioner. He lived at Skenesboro near the southern end of Lake Champlain, became a loyalist and advisor to Gen. Burgoyne in the latter's ill-fated expedition against Albany 1777.

[7] Seven Generations of Carscallens by Eula C. Lapp p. 19

[8] HWC p. 132

[9] John Lawrence's Claim for Losses, Archives Ottawa

These acreages were split at convenience. David Embury wound up with 225 acres. His son John, sometime in the early '70's, married Mary Detlor, daughter of Valentine,[10] and lived on 125 acres, part of his father's land and part of which "Detlor and Carscallen had some share." In David's and John's claims for losses made later in Canada the land descriptions are identical and refer, we believe, to the whole tract: "Bounded on the east by Arlington, south by Batten Kill and on the west by New Perth." (New Perth was the original name for Salem.)

David's and John's lot numbers have not been found, but Bowen tells us that David's farm was in the hills back of Philip's place, and Philip's house could be plainly seen from there. Lot 48 for David would therefore be a reasonable assumption.

Philip's farm on the Duane lease was situated on Lots 1, 2 and 3, bordering the Batten Kill. Peter Switzer, his wife's brother, appears to have lived there also, and possibly another brother, Christopher Switzer. Peter Switzer came into possession of this land after Philip's death and the Edie family acquired it directly from Switzer. Meanwhile Philip was clearing patent land and building a permanent home place across the river.

Wakeley, in the Christian Advocate of Jan. 25, 1866, described Philip's house: "It was a log-house with windows. The frame of the windows . . . was put together with large wooden pins . . . " A beautiful spring was on the property. At the time of Wakeley's visit the house had been moved to another part of the farm. The author stated that Philip died in the house. If this is correct, then it was probably the Embury-Switzer house on the Duane tract, because Philip's house in the patent was, so far as we know, not yet occupied.

Religion was not neglected. The people at Camden Valley and Ashgrove joined for Methodist services, and Philip Embury and Thomas Ashton shared the preaching. The first Methodist class outside New York City was formed in 1771 and family and individual members from Camden Valley were "Philip and David Embury, Catherine Low, Christopher and Peter Switzer, Paul and Barbara Heck, John Lawrence, Edward Corscullen, John Dalmage, Valentine Detlor, together with Abraham Bininger."[11]

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[10] Casey

[11] Bowen

Abraham Bininger was a Moravian minister, once a missionary in the West Indies, who had come to New York about the time of the Emburys' arrival. He was a man of greatness, and in reading of him one cannot escape the conclusion that he was a loving and beloved personage. He was a good friend of the Emburys and one of his sons married Peter Embury's daughter in New York City.

In the death of Philip Embury the colony suffered a tragic blow. "In the month of August, 1773, while mowing in the field, an attempt was made to outdo the 'squire' as he (Philip) was called; but having both the ambition and the ability to excel, he exerted himself beyond his power of endurance, was attacked by pleurisy, and, after a few days' illness, died . . . at the age of 45."[12]

Other writers have described the cause of death as a "mowing accident," and credence is loaned to this by Catherine Detlor, wife of Valentine, who would have had first-hand knowledge. She informed Bishop Asbury that Philip had been injured while mowing.[13]

Philip was buried "quite alone" on the farm of Abraham Bininger.[14] On June 6, 1832, the remains were moved to Ashgrove and on April 20, 1866, in the centennial year of American Methodism, were moved again, this time to Woodlands Cemetery in Cambridge, N.Y. Space will not permit quoting the speeches made on those two occasions or the epitaphs, but accounts may be found in the Christian Advocate for July 12, 1832, in Saxe, and in the record of the Methodist Troy Conference at Cambridge, 1866.

Philip's widow, Margaret, left with four children, moved across the river to the house Philip had been building. Catherine Lowe, * the orphan no longer indentured to Peter Switzer, went to live with her. Philip had interceded with the Switzers in Catherine's behalf, claiming she received "too little of their kindness," and Catherine was deeply grateful.[15] Undoubtedly the women had help on the farm and John Lawrence, Switzer's hired man, may have made himself useful.

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12 Saxe

13 Asbury's Journal V. 3 p. 313

14 CA July 12, 1832 and Nov. 22, 1848

15 Saxe

* Catherine married Edward Gainer and remained in N.Y. state. She and her husband are buried at West Arlington. She died 1838.

But other grievous losses were in store for Philip's widow. Her two youngest children, Anna and Philip, died about 1775. They are buried in a field on the south side of the cross-road connecting Eagleville and the Cambridge-Arlington road.

And now upon the whole colony descended the beginning wrath of the Revolution. "These peaceable foreigners, whose improved condition was to them a cause of thankfulness, saw little reason to complain of the government and were, consequently, classed as Tories, and foraging parties . . . plundered" them at will. Margaret Embury is said to have suffered abuse by her neighbors.[16] Her only cow was taken, as were the cattle of John Embury and the other settlers. The whole colony lived in a state of continual alarm.[17]

The result was another break-up, another migration involving years of trial and bare existence. Philip's widow and John Lawrence appear to have made one of the first moves from Camden Valley.

Margaret Embury leased the 188-acre farm in Duane's tract--"45 acres clear, a good house & stable," probably to her brother, Peter Switzer. On July 1, 1775, as executrix of Philip's estate, along with David Embury as executor, she sold the land in the Embury-Wilson Patent to Francis Nicholson for £130. The instrument was witnessed by John Lawrence and William Busteed. Four parcels are mentioned: Lots 7, 12, 20 and 24.[18]

Also in 1775, and probably that same summer, Margaret married John Lawrence and moved with him to a farm Lawrence had leased in Albany County: a farm of 100 acres with 15 acres clear.[19] The neighbors there may have been Tories and Margaret and John believed that in the new place they could live in peace.

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16 Brockett Papers

17 Saxe

18 Troy Conference Historical Society

19 Lawrence's Claim for Losses

WAR AND SEPARATION

The fires of rebellion that flared in New York City, Boston, and other urban areas in the 1760's and early '70's spread into the countryside. No farm, however isolated, was beyond their reach. Since all citizens were classified either for or against the American cause, pressure on the Palatines increased to the point of requiring them to take a definite stand.

The Camden Valley group, for the most part, owned allegiance to England, but on the 22nd day of April, 1776, some of the members signed a peace bond:

"We . . . do bind ourselves in the penal sum of one hundred pounds each to be obedient to the rules and orders of the Continental Congress . . . " Signatories were "James Cascallen, Adam Schoolcraft, Abram Bininger, Garret Miller, Paul Heck, Philip Switzer, John Bininger, John Embury, John Dulmage, J. Cherboord, Peter Switzer and Philip Durgeon."[1]

One wonders why David Embury and son Andrew did not sign. Our conclusion is that David, over 50 years of age, was not considered a threat to the American cause and Andrew either made himself conveniently absent or, being single, had already left to join the British. John, married, needed time to make arrangements for his family.

Thus the bond could have been a delaying action on the part of the signers because in June, 1776, two months later, we find some of them enlisted on the side of England. Capt. Justus Sherwood's Company in Col. Peters' Regiment of Loyalitsts contains these familiar names: Edward Cascallen, Lt.; John Embury, Sgt.; Pvts. Paul Heck, Dana Dulmage, Andrew Embury, Philip Switzer, John Cascallen, John Bininger, Peter Miller, Valentine Detlor, Peter Detlor and John Lawrence.[1] Enlistment was made in the vicinity of Crown Point.

Notice that John Lawrence had enlisted. Life on the new farm had not been peaceful. Two young oxen had been confiscated and a cow taken as a fine. Lawrence's claim for losses states that he came within the British lines in 1775 but we believe that the correct date was later, since he did not enlist until 1776. Margaret Lawrence and her two children, Samuel and Catherine Embury, went to one of the loyalist camps in the vicinity of Montreal. The Hecks also went to the Montreal area.

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[1]HWC p. 175

And so the separation of old friends and families began-- and many of the separations were final. The division eventually led David Embury and his sons to the Bay of Quinte on Lake Ontario, and Philip's widow to Augusta Township, north of Prescott, Ontario.

Some families left immediately for British territory. Others remained, but with the men in military service, on many farms women and children were the only occupants. The 1777 defeat of Burgoyne in that immediate area of the country hastened evacuation of the loyalists who waited for British victory. They took few possessions with them, but John Embury and his wife managed to save some furniture and utensils.[2] Both John and Andrew served in Burgoyne's campaign.

One of the common routes to Canada, and possibly the one used by the loyalists in Charlotte County, was north to Lake Champlain and thence up the Richelieu River to Sorel, Quebec, situated on the south bank of the St. Lawrence.

Here the loyalists were divided into units of 20 to 30 families under the supervision of a military man. At first they lived in tents but later some cabins were erected. It is reasonable to suppose that carpenter-farmer John Embury, who reached Sorel about 1778 after being a prisoner of war, built some sort of lodging for his family.

John, as will be seen from the abstract of proofs following this section, was employed in Sorel as a ship's carpenter in the Naval Department, and in the Engineers' Department from 1778 to 1784. In the latter year he went "to the states," and while this expression in the Haldimand Papers sometimes indicates that the person returned for cattle, John's listing adds "for his family." Since his wife and children were with him in Sorel, this surely means that he returned for his father, mother and sister Margaret.

Back from the states, we find John at LaPrairie, opposite Montreal, with 2 females and 4 children. Since John did not arrive in LaPrairie until November 9, he may have spent the winter there before setting out for the government-promised lands in the spring of 1785.

Andrew, his brother, appears to have served continuously in the army from 1776 and to have reached Cataraqui in the fall of 1784. Young brother David Jr., who reached enlistment age late in the war, was with Andrew on the trip west to the new lands.

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[2] John Embury's Claim for Losses

Although a survey of lands in Upper Canada commenced in 1783 in preparation for the influx of settlers, the lots were not bestowed upon the loyalists until 1784. The ten towns surveyed were named for royalty and nobility: 1-Kingston, 2-Ernesttown, 3-Fredericksburgh, 4-Adolphustown, 5-Marysburgh, 6-Sophiasburgh, 7-Ameliasburgh, 8-Sidney, 9-Thurlow, 10-Richmond.

The first landing of soldiers and refugees was at Adolphustown on June 16, 1784. The Emburys settled at Fredericksburgh on Hay Bay, conceded to be "quite in the remote part of the earth."

Land was distributed on this basis: 1,000 acres to field officers, 700 captains and 500 to subalterns, staff or warrant officers. Non-commissioned officers were entitled to 200 acres, privates 100; to each head of a family 100 acres, and 50 acres for each person in the family of officers, non-commissioned officers, privates and loyalists; and to each single loyalist 50 acres.[3]

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[3] Instructions to Gen. Haldimand-July 16, 1783

SETTLEMENT

"A calico dress was a luxury."

Space limitations prohibit giving more than a few highlights of the loyalist settlements on the Bay of Quinte. Detailed accounts may be found in Rolph & Clark's "Pioneer Life on the Bay of Quinte," in Canniff and Herrington. From the latter two the following is taken.

Many loyalist families came westward by batteaux, built principally at Lachine, 9 miles from Montreal. Each carried 4 or 5 families with about 2 tons of weight, and 12 batteaux or more formed a brigade. In ascending the rapids or swift currents of the St. Lawrence, one boat at a time was drawn by a rope fastened to the bow-- drawn by men wading waist-deep in rushing water.

The average time for a brigade to pass a rapids was 10-12 days-- one boat per day or 2 if luck rode with them. Thus the steps by which the loyalists came "were taken literally inch by inch."

Possessing little of worldly goods, the settlers had to rely upon the government for bounty, and bounty was granted for 3 years. Loyalists were supplied with flour, pork, some beef, a little butter and salt; shoes, cloth for "trowsers," Indian blankets for coats; some seed grain, peas, potatoes; an axe, hoe and spade. A plow and cow were allotted to every 2 families, a set of tools to every 5. The axes were short-handled ship axes, not the kind for clearing forests, and we suspect it did not take long for the Emburys, brought up with tools, to remedy the helves. Since carpenters were an acquisition to any settlement, David Embury and his sons would have been good men to know.

Cabins or shanties were built of round logs notched at the corners, piled horizontally to a height of 7 or 8 feet. Roofs were elm bark or black oak bark. Single door openings were covered with blankets until boards could be sawed with a whipsaw. Flat stones made ample hearths and fire backs of field stones were carried as high as the walls. Chimneys were formed of round poles notched together and plastered with mud. Windows-- always one beside each door-- were designed for four 7 x 9 lights of glass. Eventually the glass was obtained and set.

Roderick Cameron Embury, to whom this book is dedicated, told of seeing in his youth a wooden plow and harrow used by his ancestors at Fredericksburgh. He also remembered a "homer", (hominy block or mortar) hollowed out of a log in which Indian corn was pounded into samp for bread.

Wheat was also crushed by hand, the bran separated from the flour by a horsehair sieve. The government mill at Napanee was finished in 1787, but for several years milling was a do-it-yourself project for those who lived in the wilderness.

Life was hard, but the "Hungry Year" of late 1787 and 1788 saw the hopes and enterprise of the settlers wasted by famine. Crops had been poor, ammunition scarce. Flour and salt were begged from door to door, and boiled beef bones were passed from one family to another. With snow unusually deep that winter, the deer were easy prey for wolves. Horses, cattle and even land were sold for bare necessities. Some people existed on roots, leaves, leeks and buds of trees-- and some never lived to tell it to their grandchildren. Plenty for all did not come until the summer of 1789.

When the food crops were producing, the settlers grew flax for homemade linen. Deer hides were worked by hand to make them soft and pliable. The hides were made into trousers, skirts and moccasins all of which could be worn for years. When the skins of sheep and cattle became available, every farmer was his own tanner. For his wife, a calico dress was a wishful dream.

The first school in Upper Canada, so far as there is any record, was opened by the Rev. John Stuart in Kingston 1785. In 1786 John C. Clark opened a school in Fredericksbugh and remained in the county teaching for two years.

In an interesting reminiscence as to subjects taught in some of the earliest "academies," an Adolphustown pioneer stated he had attended four schools after he was seven, and in all of them "Dilworth's Spelling Book and the New Testament were the only two books" used.

The first regular Methodist preacher was William Losee. He visited Canada first in 1790, preaching along the Bay of Quinte and the St. Lawrence. He was instrumental in establishing Hay Bay Church in 1792. This was the first Methodist Church built in Canada, at Adolphustown, on the south shore of Hay Bay. The name of Andrew Embury appears on the subscription list for £2. A month later a second Methodist church was built at Ernesttown.

The first three Methodist classes in this area, according to the "Centennial of Canadian Methodism," were held at Paul Huff's house, Adolphustown, Feb. 20, 1791; in Ernesttown on Feb. 27 and in Fredericksburgh at the house of Samuel Detlor, John Embury's brother-in-law, on March 2, the day of John Wesley's death. (See Samuel Embury proofs re class formed about 1785.) The first camp meeting that filled the woods with "praise and song" was held at Hay Bay in 1805.

Mr. Losee, disappointed in love, remained a preacher only two years and returned to the states. His suit for the hand of Elizabeth Detlor, sister of John Embury's wife, was lost to another Methodist minister, the Rev. Darius Dunham. (Dunham's granddaughter Ann Dunham married Philip Embury, John Embury's grandson.)

Paul Huff's barn was the scene of the first regular court held in July, 1794. But the barn could not be heated, so at the next session in January, court was moved to Hay Bay Church and justice dispensed from the pulpit.

Records of Fredericksburgh town meetings have not been preserved so many interesting facts about the daily life and business of the community will never be known. The records of Hay Bay Church, too, are lost-- believed to have been destroyed in a fire.

MARK OF HONOR

In 1791 the government conferred upon the loyalists the title of United Empire Loyalists, wishing to set them apart as citizens of distinction whose loyalty had been proved through the hardest years of their lives. Lists were to be made and preserved by the Land Boards of the names of all persons who had shown allegiance to the crown before the 1783 treaty of peace. In addition, each of their children was entitled to receive 200 acres of land-- sons when they came of age and daughters when they married or came of age.

The "OC" dates recorded opposite many names in the genealogy are "Order in Council" dates for lands granted the Emburys. Thus in the David Embury family are three generations who received land: David Embury UEL, his children who were UEL, and his children's children.

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The chronological stories of the David and Philip Embury families follow. All proofs are from the Haldimand Papers, unless otherwise stated.

The Haldimand Papers, a rich source of Canadian genealogical and historical data, are not always clear. Lists of soldiers and refugees, with each list referring to a different set of circumstances, are sometimes difficult to translate into a continuous story. Questions arise which we can answer only with conjectures that seem reasonable under the circumstances.

DAVID EMBURY, father

UEL Listing: Embrie, David - Marysburgh, a settler.
N. P.

- - -

In the "Salem Book" in Salem, N.Y., library, David Embury is listed as a Revolutionary soldier on the American side. This erroneous listing may have been occasioned by David's remaining on his confiscated farm. If he remained, he would have been "paroled," and he would have had to meet certain conditions as the price for remaining. The fact that David lost all his property at Camden Valley is proof enough that he was never anything but a loyalist.

In the Oct. 6, 1784 Return of Disbanded Soldiers and Loyalists settled at Cataraqui, David Embury "1m 1f 1 girl over 10" are listed as "in the states." Since John Embury returned to the states "for his family," and John's own family was with him in Sorel, we believe that John returned for his father, mother and sister.

No military record has been found for David Embury, Sr.

David's claim for losses in the Public Records Office, London, dated April 15, 1786, shows he had in 1776 been living on 225 acres in Camden Valley, 30 of which were cleared. He had a dwelling and outhouses, yoke of oxen, a cow, a 2-year-old bull and 2 horses, 5 acres of rye, 1 of wheat, 9 tons of hay and 300 cwt. hemp, new saddle and bridle and sundry carpenter's tools. Witnesses were Edward Carscallen, Jacob Huffman. David's claim of Ł524 12s appears to have been settled for Ł295 1s 9d.

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According to Canniff (p. 397), David lived on the north shore of Hay Bay, but the Casey notes indicate that David lives east of son Andrew on Hay Bay and may have lived with son John. This would be the south shore.

David's designation as a Marysburgh settler in the UEL list of 1796 was probably correct, and he may have drawn part of his land in Marysburgh. In 1796, however, he would have been about 72 years old, and it may be that a short time later he went to live with one of his sons on Hay Bay. He is believed to have died at Hay Bay.

The original or Quebec Plan of Fredericksburgh shows David assigned for the E 1/2 Lot 5, 5th Con. Add'l. This 100 acres was probably allotted while David was still in the states. An undated survey, presumably made about 1800 by Alexander Aitken, shows David Sr.'s name for 1/2 Lot 23 in the 4th and 1/2 Lot 5 in the 5th Concessions. This survey adds "Sgt." after the name and this designation we believe to be in error.

JOHN EMBURY, son

UEL listing:	Embury, John	Fredericksburgh	Sgt. KRRNY P Lands as Magistrate LBM 1791, 600 acres. PL 1786. Stamped Book.

KRRNY: King's Royal Regiment of New York
LBM: Land Board Mecklenburgh
PL: Government Provision List Kingston 1786

1776 - June: Sergeant in Capt. Justus Sherwood's Company in Col. Peters' Regiment of Loyalists (HWC p. 175)

1777 - June 25-Aug. 22: with Lt. Col. Peters in Burgoyne Campaign

1777 - In "Subsistence Wanting" list (June 25-Oct. 24) Queen's Loyal Rangers in Burgoyne Campaign, John Embury for June 25-July 31

1777 - Dec. 20: In roll of Officers, NCO's and Men in Burgoyne Campaign under command Samuel McKaye, Chateaugay: John listed as "prisoner with rebels." (War Office)

1778 - John either escaped or was exchanged during 1778

1779 - Jan. 10: employed as carpenter at Naval Dept., Sorel, Quebec

1779 - Sept. 25-Oct. 24: in Roll of Loyalists at Sorel: "lm lw lch," Engineers' Dept.

1780 - Oct. 25-Nov. 24: District of Montreal list includes "Mrs. Embery, Sorel"

1781 - Mar. 25-April 24: in Provision List for Loyalists with "lw 2ch," no corps, Sorel, Engineers

1781-2 - Dec. 25-Jan. 24: Mrs. Embury "lw 2ch" shown at Sorel

1783 - April 25: Muster of 2d Bn., KRRNY - John Embury, Sergeant, 27 years old, 5'8", born Ireland, 8 years loyal service

1783 - June 7: signed petition with 18 others including Edward Carscallen and Peter Detlor for lands in Quebec

1783 - Nov. 3: first Claim for Losses made at Montreal: Buildings, stock, hemp, wheat, oats Ł187 5s. Witnesses John Dulmage, Paul Heck, Valentine Detlor, John Lawrence. (Public Records Office, London)

1784 - Oct. 6: Return of Disbanded Soldiers and Loyalists settled in Township 3 (Cataraqui), John lm, lw, 3ch., shown as "gone into states for his family"

1784 - Nov. 1: Return of Loyalists not incorporated in any corps: John, "lm, 2f 4ch at LaPrairie arrived Nov. 9 from Albany "

1785 - Names of Settlers and those who drew Town Lots Cataraqui: John Embury (Kingston Before the War of 1812 p. 109)

1786 - April 15: second Claim for Losses, more detailed as to stock and crops:

> "He was in Montreal in '83. Says he sent his Claim by Major Leake. Gave it to him in the Fall. Is a native of Ireland. Came young to Am. Lives in Canada Dist.; joined in '76. Served some time. Served in '77. Was afterwards in Engineers' Dept. Had 125 acres of Lease Land in Camden Dist., part of the Tract of which Detlor and Carskallen had some share. His share was only 125. Had 15 acres Clear. Built Log house. Yoke of steers, 1 cow, 5 Sheep, 1 Mare. Taken by the Rebels. Saved furniture & utensils." (Second Report, Ontario Bureau of Archives.)

Witnesses: Edward Carscallen, Valentine Detlor. Total

claimed Ł269 12s. It appears settlement was made at Ł151 13s. (Public Records Office, London)

1797 - May 18: petition for land, Fredericksburgh, shows John is acting as Justice of Peace. (Archives, Ottawa)

1798 - Dec. 31; land grant - Lot 3, 3d Con. Add'l and E 1/2 Lot 8, 2d Con. Add'l Fredericksburgh (300 acres) (Archives, Toronto)

1803 - Dec. 6: granted W 1/2 Lot 13 Con. 5, Fredericksburgh, on Napanee River (100 acres) (Archives, Toronto)

1808 - Fredericksburgh Assessment Roll: John had a log house, 60 acres cultivated, 1200 uncultivated, 2 horses and 4 cows. (Another John listed with less acreage is John Embury Jr.)

1808 - Jan. 27: appears as Justice of Peace on petition of David Houghman (Hufman) of Ernest Town. (Archives, Ottawa) Doubtless just one of many such documents.

1811 - Jan. 15: affidavit signed at Camden respecting details of death of Capt. John Hogle in Revolutionary War. (Canniff states pp. 107-8 Hogle was killed in the Battle of Bennington.)

1818 - John sells W 1/2 Lot 13, 5th Con. Fredericksburgh to George Carscallen for "5 shillings." (Seven Generations of Carscallens p. 46)

John lived on Lots 2 and 3, 3d Concession, Fredericksburgh Additional, south shore of Hay Bay. He eventually built a stone house, had a license to brew his own ale, and as a magistrate was considered a well-to-do man. Later he bought a farm at Richmond, Con. 2, and lived there with his youngest son, Valentine.

John died at Richmond 1849, according to the G.H. Detlor Diary. Various ages at death are reported for him, from the 90's to past 100.

John's home was always open to Methodist ministers, and "stopped overnight at John Embury's" was a common entry in ministers' journals. A reminiscence of John's appears on p. 102 of Crook, wherein he remembered his Uncle Philip's preaching. John is supposed to have given his age at the time of this reminiscence as 98.

In addition to land grants listed, John also received grants Dec. 3, 1800 Richmond Twp., July 8, 1801 Darlington Twp. Durham Co., Nov. 5, 1803 Fredericksburgh Twp., and May 14, 1804 Richmond Twp.

ANDREW EMBURY, son

UEL listing: Embrie, Andrew Fredericksburgh
Embury

Stamped Book.
Sgt. KRRNY.
LBM 1790 - 500
1784, G. Haldimand,
200 - his wife and
daur. Wm. Bell Sr.,
not UEPL 1786.

1776 - June: private in Capt. Justus Sherwood's Company in Col. Peters' Regiment of Loyalists (HWC p. 175)

1777 - June 25-Aug. 22: with Lt. Col. Peters in Burgoyne Campaign

1777 - In "Subsistance Wanting" list (June 25-Oct. 24) Queen's Loyal Rangers in Burgoyne Campaign: Andrew for June 25-July 31

1777 - Sept. 3-Oct. 24: in subsistence account for Corps of Loyal Volunteers, late MacKay's, now commanded by Capt. Robt. Leake. Pay: £1 14s 8d

1778 - Oct. 12: shown as corporal in return of Capt. Wilkinson's Company, 2d Bn., KRRNY at Sorel (War Office Papers)

1781 - May 1: shown at Carleton Island in roll of Robt. Leake's Corps

1783 - April 25: Muster of 2d Bn., KRRNY: Sgt. Andrew Embury, age 25, 5'7 1/2", born Ireland. Loyalist 7 years.

Andrew was therefore born in 1758 and was 2 years old when he came to America

1784 - Feb. 28: listed in roll 2d Bn., KRRNY (Canniff p. 667)

1784 - Sept. 19: listed with Unit 1, KRRNY. Victualled at Lachine. "Gone up to lands" with brother David Jr. and 5 friends "all single "

1784 - Oct. 6: Return of Disbanded Soldiers and Loyalists settled in Township 3 (Cataraqui) - Sgt. Embury "1 male at Montreal expected up this fall." In other words, Andrew is accounted for at Cataraqui as on the way there.

1785 - Names of Settlers and those who drew Town Lots at Cataraqui: Andrew drew No. 124 (Third Report, Ontario Archives)

1786 - About this time Andrew married Jane Bell, daughter of William Bell of Fredericksburgh. Andrew's children began arriving about 1787.

1790 - March 9: petition for land. Has drawn only 100 acres. Asks for additional 250 to which entitled, plus 200 bounty in the 9th Township. States he has wife and 2 children. (Archives, Ottawa)

1792 - Subscribed £2 for building of Hay Bay Church (Sanderson p. 29)

1794 - Witness to wedding of his sister-in-law Isabel Bell to Johnannes Sill (Ontario Historical Society Vol. 1, p. 20)

1797 - May 23: petition for additional land. Andrew states he is living on 400 acres previously assigned (Archives, Ottawa)

1798 - Dec. 31: granted E 1/2 Lot 5, 3d Con., Fredericksburgh Add'l. (100 acres) (Archives, Toronto)

1800 - Jan. 27: deed to Richard Cartwright for Lot 12, Con. 8, Thurlow (Archives, Toronto)

1802 - May 17: granted W 1/4 Lot 4, 3d Con., Fredericksburgh Add'l (50 acres) (Archives, Toronto)

1808 - Fredericksburgh Assessment Roll: Andrew has log house, 60 acres cultivated, 450 uncultivated, 2 horses, 4 cows

1809 - Jan. 2: Andrew appointed Lieutenant, 1st Regiment Militia

Lennox County by Lt. Gov. Francis Gore. Original document owned by E.H. Embury, Napanee.

1811 - Jan. 24: affidavit signed at Fredericksburgh respecting details of death of Capt. John Hogle in Revolutionary War.

Andrew lived on Lots 4 and 5, 3d Con., Fredericksburgh Additional, south shore of Hay Bay. He died c. 1844, at about 85 years of age. As his father David was an original subscriber to Wesley Chapel, first Methodist church in the United States, Andrew followed in his father's footsteps in subscribing to the first Methodist church in Canada, Hay Bay. It is said Andrew also helped to build the church.

This Andrew Embury is sometimes claimed to be the brother of Philip and David. We do not believe that Philip, almost 32 at the time of arrival in America, and David, about 36, brought along a brother 2 years old. As previously shown, there was an Andrew Embury in Ireland. He may have been the father of the four Embury brothers or perhaps a brother who died between 1747 and 1759.

Canniff, p. 289, says Andrew was the son of David, and the Casey notes, more than once, speak of John and Andrew Embury as brothers.

In addition to the land grants listed, Andrew also received grants Dec. 3, 1800 Twp. Fredericksburgh and Feb. 27, 1801 Twp. Rawdon, Hastings Co.

DAVID EMBURY, JR., son

UEL listing: Embrie, Junr., David - KRRNY
PL 1786

David, Jr. was probably not old enough to enlist when the war started, but during the latter part of the conflict we find our first mention of him as a soldier.

1783 - Feb. 24: in list of Maj. Edw. Jessup's Corps fit for service, Riviere du Chene (War Office Papers)

1784 - Sept. 19: listed with Unit 1, KRRNY. Victualled at Lachine. "Gone up to lands" with brother Andrew and 5 friends, "all single"

1784 - Oct. 6: Return of Disbanded Soldiers and Loyalists settled in Township 3 (Cataraqui): David Embury, single

1785 - Names of Settlers and those who drew Town Lots at Cataraqui: David Emburry(Kingston Before the War of 1812, p. 107).This listing could refer to David Embury, the father.

1832 - Dec. 31: David Jr.'s name having been previously entered for W 1/2 Lot 6, Con. 4, Fredericksburgh (100 acres), deed was granted. (Archives, Ottawa)

Not much is known about David Jr. He is believed to have lived in Fredericksburgh, since his three known children were baptized there. As a soldier David Jr. would have received some land but where it was located and whether he lived on it are so far not known. He may or may not have lived on the 1832 grant.

We have seen his name listed once as David J. but we are referring to him as David Jr. to distinguish him from other David Emburys in the following generation.

PHILIP EMBURY'S CHILDREN

Of the 6 children born to Philip and Margaret Embury, only 2 survived: Samuel and Catherine. Two children died in New York City and 2 in Camden Valley after their father's death.

Samuel and Catherine continued to live with their mother and John Lawrence, their stepfather, in Montreal after they had left Camden Valley and the tenant farm Lawrence had taken in Albany County. The Lawrences had four children of their own.

Lawrence appears to have been a loyalist soldier for two years, 1776-8. He then became connected with the Commissary Department (provisioning troops and refugees), and "had the care of his home and office in Montreal."[1]

Catherine Embury married Ducan Fisher, a Montreal shoemaker, on the 27th of February 1783 at Camden East.[2] She had thirteen children, many of whom and their descendants became prominent Quebec citizens.

SAMUEL EMBURY

Samuel was almost 8 years old when his father died in 1773. He continued to live with his mother and stepfather after they left Montreal to take up granted land at Augusta about 1785. There they settled in the 3d Concession. In this area the Hecks and some of the Dulmages also settled.

1783 - Sherwood's survey of Augusta Township shows Samuel assigned 1/2 of Lot 23 in the 4th Concession. This was granted to Samuel although some assignees did not take up land there.

c. 1785 - Samuel, among his own family and the Hecks, was leader of the first Methodist class in Canada.

Some Methodist writers were wont to reject this claim on the grounds that a class had to be formed by a preacher, as at Hay Bay, 1791. But preacher or no, the Rev. Losee discovered the class at Augusta when he went there in 1790 and Losee certainly didn't disown it.

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[1] Lawrence's Claim for Losses

[2] Record of St. Andrew's Church, Williamstown

1790 - Feb. 13: Samuel married Catherine Miller of St. Armand, Quebec

Catherine was the daughter of Agnes Benor Lawrence, widow, who married Peter Miller. Agnes was the mother of Samuel's stepfather, John Lawrence. (CC. p. 80, PM pp. 206, 210)

1796 - Census for Augusta shows family of 4, i.e., Samuel, wife, 2 children (Archives, Toronto)

1800 - Sept. 23: granted 200 acres, Lot 24, Con. 2, Augusta Twp., Leeds County, Ontario. Received letters patent Aug. 10, 1801. (Archives, Ottawa)

1803 - Census for Augusta shows family of 8 (6 children) (Archives, Toronto)

1804 - Census for Augusta shows family of 9 (2 male, 5 female children) (Archives, Toronto)

1804 - Nov. 6: suspended from U. E. L. for "want of proof of his loyalty." (Archives, Ottawa)

In this there must be an interesting story, since Samuel was certainly a loyalist, but no further information has been uncovered. We hope that his fall from grace was only temporary!

1807 - This and the 1817 census for Augusta show no Emburys. Samuel therefore moved to St. Armand, Quebec, about 1805-6.

- On the St. Armand Methodist Circuit, Samuel fulfilled the duties of local preacher. (CC p. 80). This activity extended over a period of years.

1819 - The Rev. Fitch Reed saw Samuel at St. Armand and purchased Philip Embury's Bible, now in possession of John Street Methodist Church. Here is the Rev. Reed's story:

"In the vicinity resided a family by the name of Embury--parents and children all warm-hearted Methodists. Tarrying with them one night, and the time arriving for family worship, Bro. Embury gave me the Bible and requested me to lead the devotions. On opening the book to read, I noticed it was printed in the English black-letter, and had the appearance otherwise of being very old. On turning to the title-page of the New

Testament to learn its date, I found it was printed in 1611. But what greatly surprised and delighted me was, to find written, in a fair hand, the name of Philip Embury! I turned to him and asked if he was related to Philip Embury, the first Methodist preacher who came to America? 'Why, yes!' was his reply; 'he was my father.' 'And this was his Bible?' 'Yes; he brought it with him to this country in 1760; used it in his family as long as he lived, and in the pulpit when he preached in old John-street Church. His name you see on the title-page was written with his own hand.' I was exceedingly interested, as may well be supposed, and looked upon the old volume as the most precious historical memento I had ever seen. I proposed buying it; to which, to my surprise, Bro. Embury readily consented. I paid him his price, and carried off the precious treasure. Of course I keep it still." (Carroll, Vol. 2, p. 262)

This, to us, is a more interesting account than the one written in the Bible itself by the Rev. Reed. (Seaman p. 454)

1819 - Helped to build Philipsburg Methodist Church, Philipsburg, Vt. (PM facing p. 94)

1834 - Samuel's wife Catherine, with whom he "lived 44 years in great harmony," died at St. Armand. (CA Nov. 22, 1848)

1837 - July 13: granted NE 1/4 of Lot 7, 5th Range, Twp. of Dunham, Quebec, about 50 acres, being part of a clergy of reserve. (Archives, Ottawa)

1844 - August: The Rev. Isaac Stone visited Samuel in St. Armand. Stone saw Philip Embury's Concordance while there. (Atk. p. 226)

1846 - Jan. 6: R.A. Flanders, Wesleyan missionary, visited Samuel in St. Armand and copied some important statements relative to Philip Embury and early New York days. (CA Nov. 22, 1848)

1846 - The Rev. Wm. M. Chipp saw Samuel in Philipsburg, Vt., at a Methodist meeting. (Crook p. 93)

1853 - Samuel died at St. Armand, 88 years of age. (Crook p. 200)

Whether Samuel is buried at Pigeon Hill Cemetery, Quebec, next to his wife, is unknown. There is no stone for Samuel there. Some of Samuel's children are buried in the same lot with his wife.

We believe that the foregoing will indicate that Samuel Embury, son of Philip, did not settle on the Bay of Quinte.

THE EMBURY SISTER

Mrs. Jacob Dulmage, Sr. or Jr.

No attempt has been made in this work to delineate the Dulmages and separate the Embury-Dulmage descendants. The Dulmages are numerous and scattered and would require a single-minded project by an interested descendant. The following are a few notes gathered mainly from Methodist works and presented here for anyone wishing to use them.

We believe that both Jacob Dulmage Sr. and Jr. came with the four Embury brothers from Ireland in 1760. Both father and son signed the 1763 petition for land which states the petitioners had been in America for 2 1/2 years. The signatures are written "Dulmidge."

The Embury sister's name may have been Margaret. In "Pioneer Life on the Bay of Quinte" we find this: "Amy Allison, a descendant (of Margaret Dulmage) says her grandmother suggested she be called Barbara Heck after their celebrated relative." Whether the grandmother referred to was actually the sister of the Emburys or a descendant of that sister is not clear.

Atkinson and Sanderson refer to the sister as Mrs. Dulmage, an indication that neither author discovered her given name. From them we learn that Mrs. Dulmage died during the winter of 1809-10, "after sending messages to all her absent children."

One daughter, Ann Dulmage, married the Rev. Samuel Coate, Methodist minister, and they were known as "the handsome couple." Bishop Asbury, in his Journal, August 7, 1802, wrote: "The wife of our brother, Samuel Coate, had a daughter born to her, whom I baptized, naming her Sophie." Samuel Coate was then preaching in Baltimore, Md.

Sanderson, p. 52, records: "Samuel Cochran, son of Samuel and Ann Coate, born in Edwardsburgh, Jan. 29, 1808, and baptized by the Rev. Joseph Sawyer, March 13, 1808."

And on p. 60: "It was in one of these Saturday night prayer meetings (Methodist) that Mrs. Coate in her girlhood was converted; and in the old circuit register are recorded the births and baptisms of all the nine children." One is prompted to ask: whose nine children? Coates children, or Ann's brothers and sisters? The circuit register referred to may be for Oswegotchie, later divided into Augusta and Cornwall.

Samuel Coate's flowing oratory was said to have been quite an innovation in the early settlements. He resigned the ministry about 1810, visited England for a time and died later after surgery. Ann Dulmage Coate afterward married a Mr. McLean.

A brother of Ann Dulmage married a Sarah _____?, mentioned in Atkinson p. 69.

Some of the Dulmages settled at Augusta and Edwardsburgh. Others, with the Switzers, Masons, and "other German-Irish Methodists settled in a fertile region to the west" of Toronto. There were Coates at Trafalgar.

THE FOUR EMBURY BROTHERS

DAVID EMBURY - David and children settled at Hay Bay, Ontario
Genealogy pp. 53 to 75.

PHILIP EMBURY - Philip died at Camden Valley, New York, August, 1773. His children settled in Quebec although one lived in Augusta, Ontario, for about 20 years.
Genealogy pp. 76 to 83.

PETER EMBURY - "My brother, Peter Embury, died the 24th of September, 1765, about 3 o'clock in the morning."[1]
Peter died in New York City. His children settled there.
Genealogy and notes p. 84 to 87.

JOHN EMBURY - "Bro. John Embury died on the 7th day of April, 1764, between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morn, Saturday."[1]
John died in New York City.
No record found of marriage, descendants or will.

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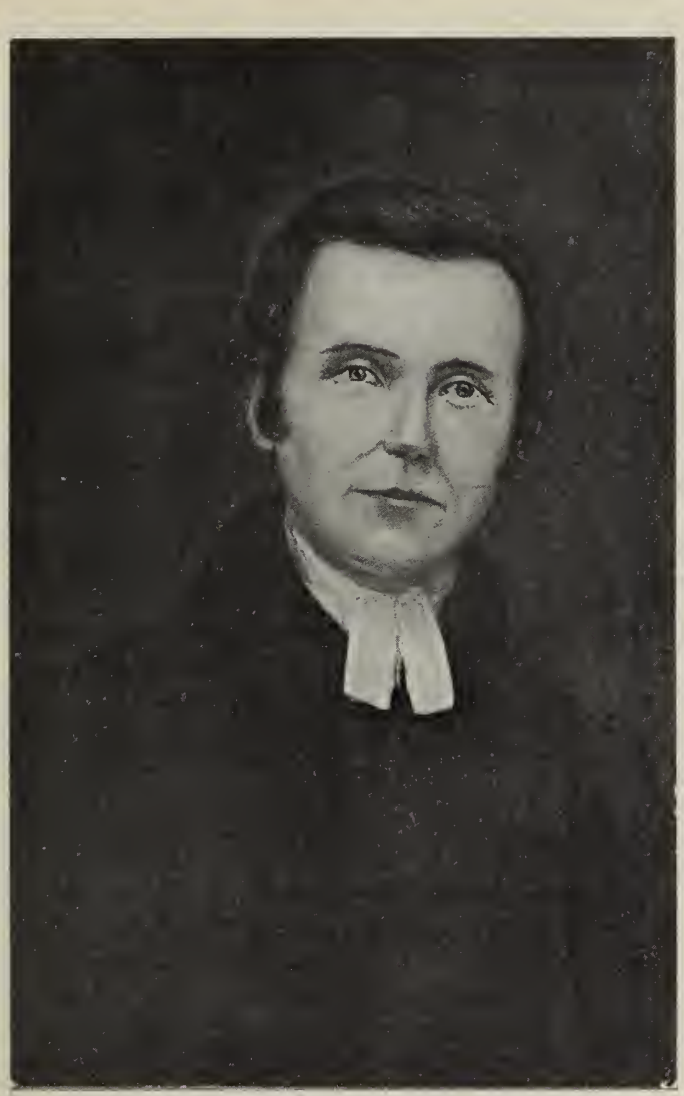
[1] Philip Embury's Notebook - Wakeley p. 33

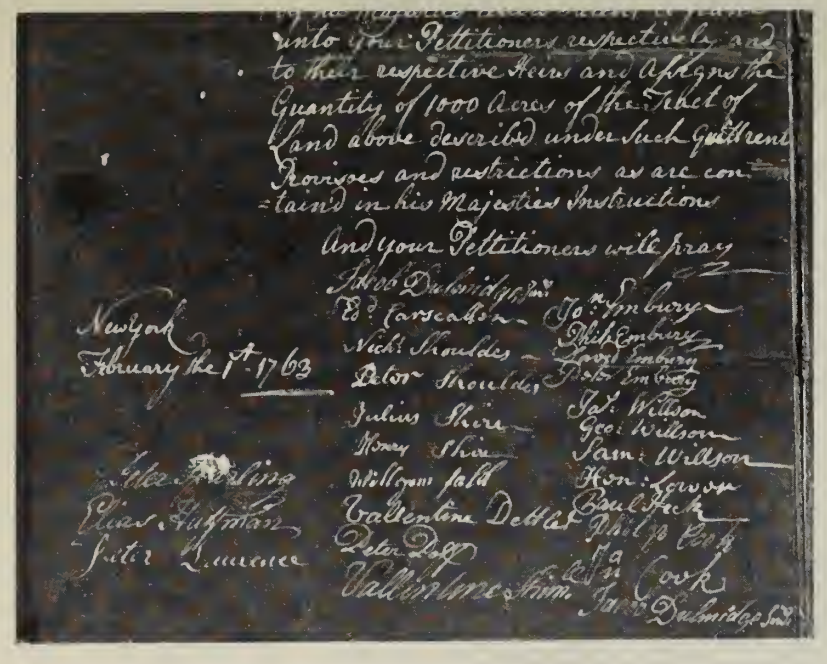


PHILIP EMBURY

Original portrait made by Joseph Barnes at Camden Valley, N. Y., 1773, shortly before Philip's death. Courtesy John Street Methodist Church.

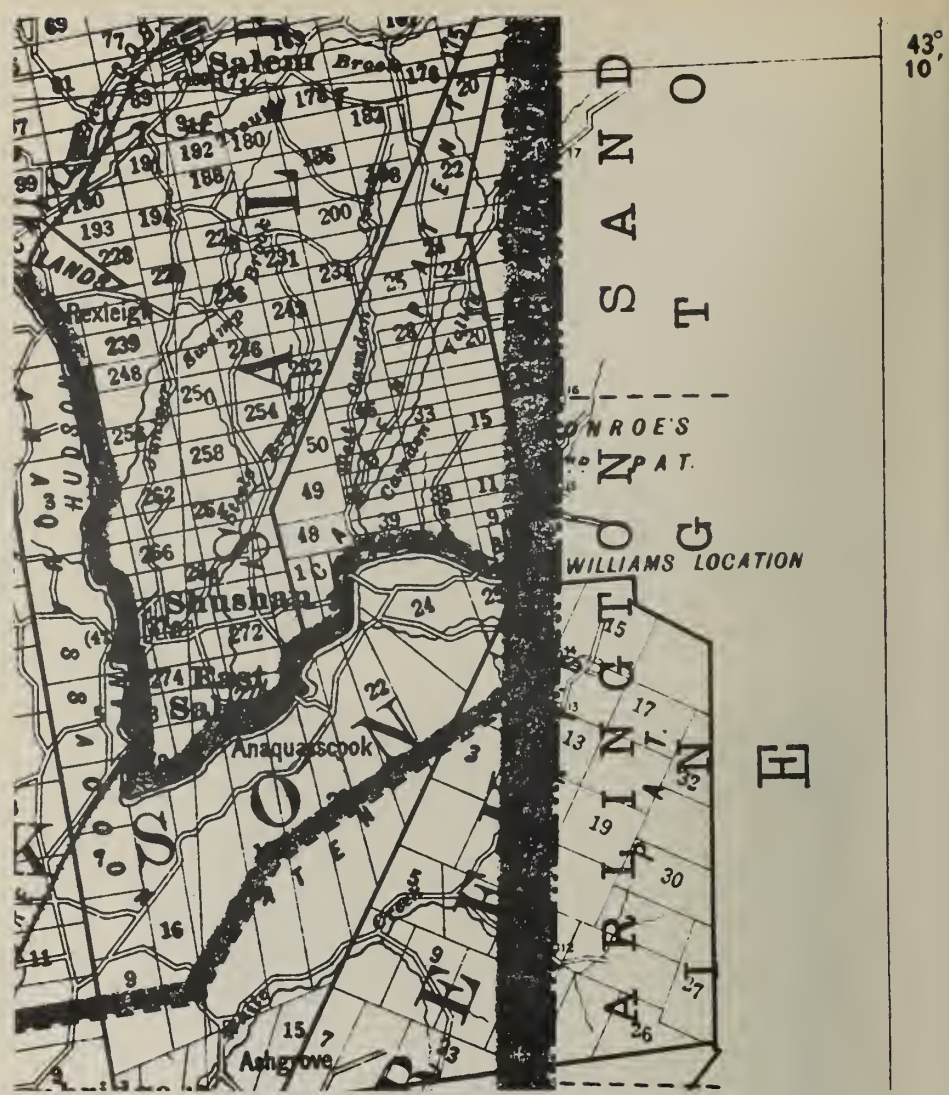
THE OLD METHODIST PREACHING-HOUSE, John Street, New York; "THE CRADLE OF AMERICAN METHODISM."
Dedicated by Philip Embury, October 30, 1768.– (The Parsonage to the right.)

WESLEY CHAPEL, NEW YORK, 1768


unto your Petitioners respectively and
to their respective Heirs and Assigns the
Quantity of 1000 Acres of the Tract of
Land above described under such quit rent
Provisoes and restrictions as are con-
=tained in his Majesties Instructions
And your Petitioners will pray
Jacob Dalmidge Junr
Ed: Carscallen
Nick: Shoulder
Peter Shoulder
Julius Shire
Mosey Shire
Wilhelmus Sall
Valentine Dettlar
Peter Doff
Valentine Shum
Jo: Embury
Philip Embury
Lewis Embury
Peter Embury
Jas: Wilson
Geo: Wilson
Sam: Wilson
Hon: Lawson
Paul Peck
Philip Peck
Jas Cook
Jas Dalmidge Senr
New York
February the 1st 1763
Peter Perling
Elias Huffman
Peter Lawrence

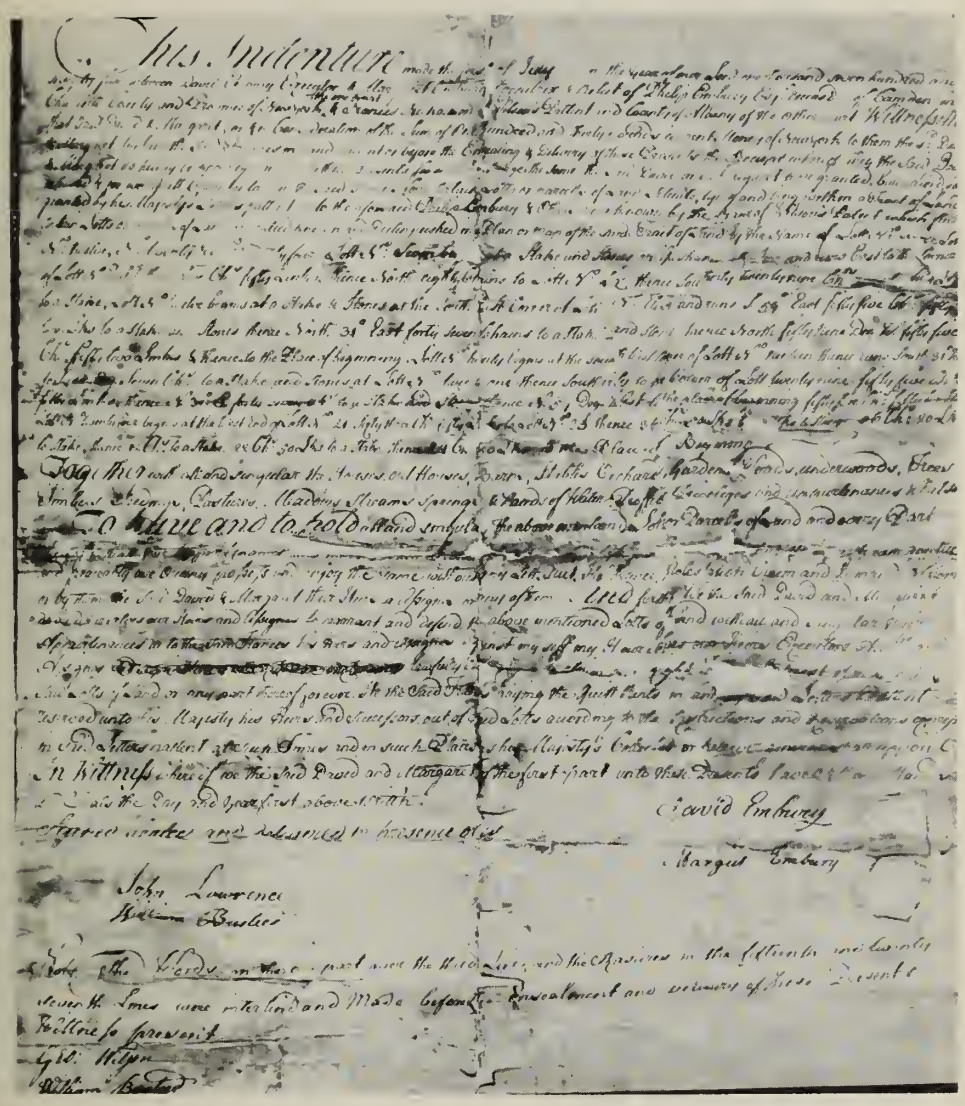
FOUR EMBURY BROTHERS

with 21 others petitioned for New York State land on Feb. 1, 1763. Petition addressed to the Hon. Robert Monkton, Capt.-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Province of New York.



NEW YORK STATE

Duane's Camden Tract (Camden Patent) and Embury-Wilson Patent. The latter became the J. Williams Location after the Revolution and the dark line bisecting it is the present Vermont boundary. Bien's Atlas of N. Y. 1895, p. 14. Philip's Camden lots were 1, 2 and 3; David's possibly 48 or 39.



This Indenture

David Embury

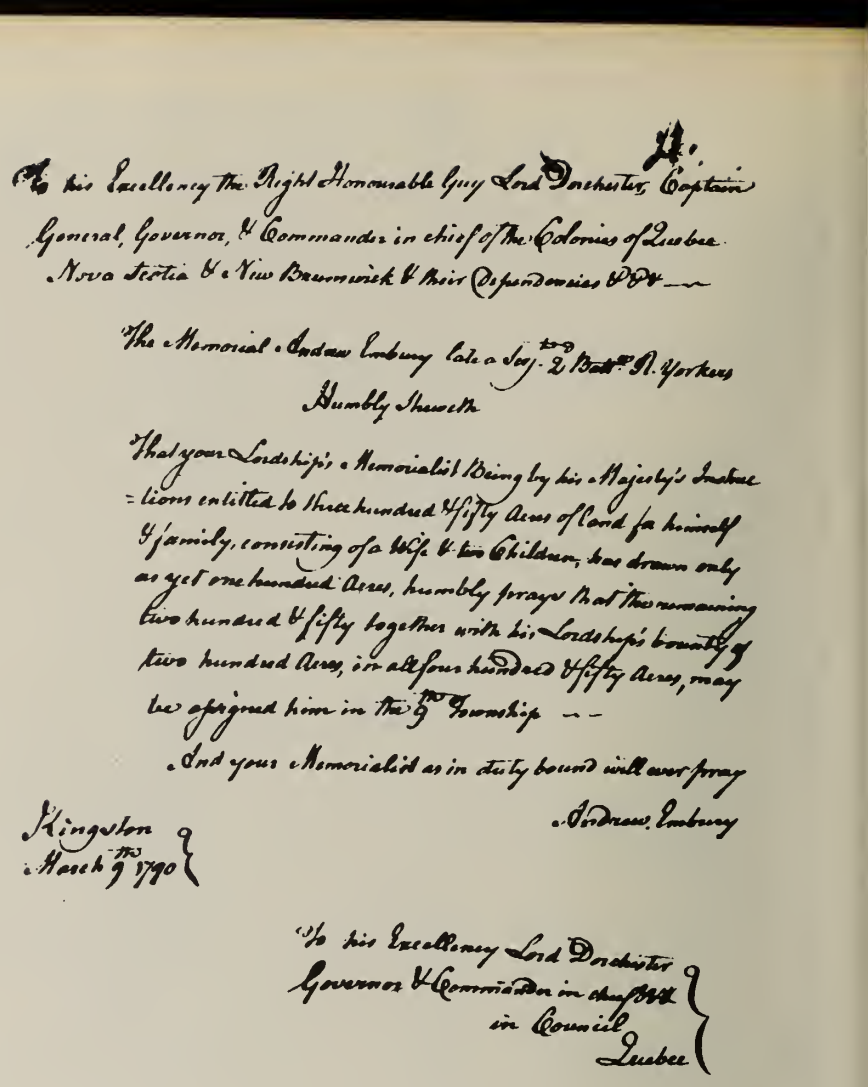
Margrit Embury

John Lawrence

William Bartlet

DEED OF SALE

David Embury and Philip's widow, Margaret, as executors, sell Philip's land in Embury-Wilson Patent on July 1, 1775.



H.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable Guy Lord Dorchester, Captain General, Governor, & Commander in chief of the Colonies of Lower Nova Scotia & New Brunswick & their Dependencies &c &c —

The Memorial of Andrew Embury late a Serg.t 2 Batt. R. Yorkers

Humbly Sheweth

That your Lordship's Memorialist being by his Majesty's Instructions entitled to three hundred & fifty Acres of Land for himself & family, consisting of a Wife & two Children, has drawn only as yet one hundred Acres, humbly prays that the remaining two hundred & fifty together with his Lordship's bounty of two hundred Acres, in all four hundred & fifty Acres, may be assigned him in the 5th Township — —

And your Memorialist as in duty bound will ever pray

Andrew Embury

Kingston
March 9th 1790

To his Excellency Lord Dorchester
Governor & Commander in chief &c
in Council
Quebec

EARLY PETITION

of Andrew Embury, son of David, for land. Dated at Kingston, Ontario, March 9, 1790.

To His Honour Peter Russell Esq.
President administering the Government
of the Province of Upper Canada &c &c &c
The Petition of John Embury

Humbly Sheweth

That your Honours
Petitioner has received only Four hundred
acres of land and is settled on and has
improved the same, and that he is an
acting Justice of the Peace in the
Midland District. Wherefore
your Honours petitioner prays that
such further quantity of land may
be assigned to him as to your Honour
may seem meet

And your Honours
Petitioner as in duty bound will ever
pray

John Embury

Fredericksburg
18th May 1797.

ANOTHER EARLY PETITION

Petition of John Embury, son of David, for land. Dated at Fredericksburgh, Ontario, May 18, 1797.

PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA.

Know all Men by these Presents, that **We** David T. Bell of the Township of Camden in the Midland District and Province of Upper Canada Yeoman; and William Bell of the Township of Sheffield in the District and Province aforesaid Yeoman.

Are jointly and severally held and firmly bound unto our Sovereign Lord the King in the Sum of Two Hundred Pounds, lawful Currency of the Province aforesaid, to be paid unto our said Lord the King, or His Heirs or Successors; for which payment well and truly to be made, We bind ourselves, our and each of our Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these Presents, Sealed with our Seals, at Napanee in the Midland District and Province aforesaid, this fourth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven

The Condition of this Obligation is such, that whereas a License of Marriage has this day issued from the Office of the Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, for the purpose of joining together in Holy Matrimony David S. Embury of the Township of Camden in the Midland District and Province of Upper Canada Yeoman; and Catherine Bell of the aforesaid District and Province Spinster

Now if it shall appear that there is no affinity, consanguinity, pre-contract, or any other lawful cause or impediment, to hinder their being so joined together, as aforesaid, then this obligation to be null and void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered, in presence of
Donald Stewart

David T Bell
William Bell

MARRIAGE BOND

Marriage bond dated at Napanee, Ontario, March 4, 1837, certifying "no impediment" to the marriage of Catherine Bell and David S. Embury (3) of Andrew (2) of David (1).

DAVID EMBURY'S FAMILY

Gen. 1 2 3 4 5 6

David Embury
b. c. 1724 Balligarane, Ireland
d. c. 1805-10 Fredericksburgh, Hay Bay, Ontario

m. 30 Jan. 1749
Rathkeale Church
Rathkeale, Ireland

Margaret ("Margrath") Sleet
b. c. 1729 Rathkeale, Ireland
d. c. 1805-10 Fredericksburgh, Hay Bay, Ontario

Edward - bp 5 Dec. 1750 Rathkeale Church
may have d. y.

John - pp. 54-60

Andrew - pp. 61-72

David Jr. - p. 72

Margaret - pp. 73-75

Abbreviations

c. - circa - about, or approximately

d. y. - died young

bp - baptized

n. m. - not married

JOHN EMBURY'S FAMILY

Gen. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

David Embury

John Embury — m. c. 1774-5 Camden Valley, N.Y. — Mary Detlor, dau. Valentine Detlor and Catherine Hill
b. c. 1756 Balligarane, Ireland — b. 1758 prob. NYC
d. 23 Jan. 1849 Richmond, Ont. — d. 15 Feb. 1848

OC 24 July 1797

OC 8 July 1797 — Ann (Nancy) Embury — m. 20 March 1796 — Dr. Jacob Bayley Chamberlain
b. c. 1776-Camden Valley, N.Y. or Sorel, Quebec

- George Chamberlain d. 1856
- James Chamberlain
- Mary Chamberlain
- Dr. Thomas Chamberlain
- Anna Chamberlain
- Ann Chamberlain
- Charles Chamberlain
- John Chamberlain

OC 8 July 1801 — John Embury, Jr. — m. — Ann(Nancy)Detlor, dau. Samuel Detlor
b. 16 July 1780 prob. Sorel, Quebec — b. 13 April 1786
d. Oct. 1855 Thomasburg — d. 19 Sept. 1867

- Eliza Embury m. John Jenkins
  b. 17 Jan. 1805
  d. 1853
  - 7 children, one a Dr. John Jenkins
- George Embury
  b. Oct. 1807
  d. 1890
  - No children
- David Embury
  b. 30 March 1810
  - 9 children
- John Fletcher Embury m. Martha Osborne, dau. Richard Osborne
  b. 16 Jan. 1812
  d. 30 Jan. 1884
  - Nancy Embury n. m.
  - Wellington Embury n. m.
  - Marcus Embury m. _____ Bird
    - No children
  - Edward Embury m. _____ Williams
    - Nancy Embury
  - Fletcher Embury m. Emma Garrison
    - Ethel Embury
  - Walter Samuel Embury m. Margaret Ann Kerr (cousin)
    - No children
  - Theodore Embury m. _____
    - Maxwell Embury
  - *William Allan Embury m. Frances Roblin Ketcheson
    b. 26 June 1853 — 1840-1923
    d. 3 March 1910

* Teacher at Goderich; School Inspector for Peel Co., Brampton

JOHN EMBURY'S FAMILY

Gen. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

David Embury
John Embury
John Embury Jr.
John Fletcher Embury
William Allan Embury
*John Fletcher Leopold Embury m. Dora Agnes Williams
1875-1943 1878-1953
Winfred Embury m. Blanche Powell
James Embury
b. 12 Dec. 1813
d. c. 1814
Mary Embury m. Thomas Morton
b. 12 Dec. 1814
d. 1870
James Morton n. m.
Thomas Morton m. Serena Mack
Sarah Morton m. Gilbert Orser
b. Oct. 1840
John Edward Morton
b. 6 Feb. 1846
Elizabeth Ann Morton m. Washington McMullen
b. June 1852
Samuel Embury Morton
b. 18 Dec. 1856
Mary Ann Morton n. m.
d. Feb. 1925
Ann Elizabeth Embury m. William Kelly Kerr
b. 1 Feb. 1817
d. 1858
William Kerr
John Edward Kerr
Margaret Ann Kerr m. Walter Samuel Embury (cousin)
Mary Kerr
Catherine Kerr
Edward Embury
b. 4 Jan. 1819
d. 8 Oct. 1890
No children
Margaret Embury
b. 15 Jan. 1821
d. 1861
No children
Catherine Embury
b. Sept. 1822
d. 1900
No children
(Eleanor Embury m. William Clare
(b. 10 Nov. 1824
(d. 1893
Twins (No children
(James Valentine Embury m. 31 Dec. 1855 Elsie Ann Simpson
(b. 10 Nov. 1824
(d. 26 May 1879

* Brig.- General; the Hon. Mr. Justice Embury, Saskatchewan

JOHN EMBURY'S FAMILY

Gen. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

David Embury
John Embury
John Embury Jr.
James Valentine Embury
Catherine Amelia Embury
b. 27 Feb. 1857
John Detlor Embury m. Elizabeth Kerr
b. 17 June 1860 14 Feb. 1883 b. 1859
d. 1934 d. 9 May 1928
George Wellington Embury
James Albert Embury
John Frederick Embury
Russell Embury m. Edith Lloyd
d. 28 May 1962 age 67
James Wellington Embury m. Alice Reynolds
b. 24 July 1865
Mabel Embury m. Garfield Lloyd
Laura Embury m. Ernest McCormick
Olive Embury m. Charles Dwyer
Margaret Ann Embury
b. 13 Aug. 1867
William Embury m. Mary Jane Simpson
b. 5 Aug. 1826
d. Dec. 1911 d. 10 March 1916
Elizabeth Embury
Annie Embury m. Samuel Dafoe
William Dafoe m. Eva Graham
Detlor Embury
Herbert Embury m. Alice Yeomans
b. 25 Jan. 1869 b. 7 Aug. 1868
d. 23 Apr. 1949 d. 14 Jan. 1953
Lillian Embury
Clayton Embury
Stanley Embury
Willard Embury
Wilmot Embury
Roy Herbert Embury d. 9 March 1961
Ethel Embury
(1) Elizabeth Empey 1828-1908
(2) Amanda Empey 1838-1912
Alan Embury m.
b. 2 Sept. 1828
d. 17 April 1910
Headley Embury m. _____
Earl Embury
Loretta Embury m. George Westover
Alma Embury
Olive Embury
Alice J. Embury 1852-1901
Fletcher L. Embury d. 1873
Samuel Detlor Embury m. Margaret Newton
b. March 1832
d. 8 April 1914

JOHN EMBURY'S FAMILY

Gen. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

David Embury
John Embury
John Embury Jr.
Samuel Detlor Embury
Dr. John Edward Embury m. Elizabeth Pliser?
Angus Edward Embury m. Edna Osser
Florence Embury m. Dr. George McIntyre
Ann Eliza Embury m. William Prouse
Thomas Prouse
Florence Prouse
Edith Prouse
Lois Prouse
Grace Prouse
William Prouse
Mildred Prouse
Richard Newton Embury m. Frances Anderson
b. 4 March 1866 b. 31 Aug. 1872
d. 8 Oct. 1927 d. 21 March 1915
John Detlor Embury m. Eva Irene Moore
b. 28 Dec. 1893 d. 10 June 1943
d. 19 Jan. 1945
Richard Anderson Embury m. Lois Irene Pullin
b. 19 May 1899 b. 4 Feb. 1897
Margaret Embury
b. 25 Nov. 1910
d. March 1911
Florence Embury n. m.
b. 25 Oct. 1868
d. 11 Jan. 1950

OC 17 March 1804

George Embury m. Ann(Nancy)Empey, born Ireland
b. c. 1782 prob. c. 1785, one of 8 daughters
Sorel, Quebec of Thomas Empey, Ernesttown
d. 2 March 1864

J. Embury, son m. S. _____
b. c. 1819 b. c. 1825
A. C. Embury, dau.
b. c. 1851

Undoubtedly there are more in this family

OC 5 Jan. 1808 David Embury m. Maria Empey, sister of George
died before his father Embury's wife

Valentine D. Embury m. 19 Feb. 1845 Margaret Carscallen
b. 18 Aug. 1817 Richmond, Ont. b. 29 March 1825
d. 22 Feb. 1885 Omer, Mich. d. 17 Nov. 1896 Sterling, Mich.
Elizabeth Sophia Embury m. James Adair
b. 10 April 1847
d. 6 March 1879
David Luke Embury m. Harriet Keeney
b. 11 June 1851
d. 21 Aug. 1883

JOHN EMBURY'S FAMILY

Gen. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

David Embury
John Embury
David Embury
Valentine D. Embury
Benjamin Newton Embury m. Sarah Evans
b. 2 April 1853
d. 3 April 1910
Maria Loretta Embury m. Russell W. Johnson
b. 17 Jan. 1855
d. 27 March 1925
Michael Alben Embury m. Nancy Parker
b. 14 Dec. 1856
d. 4 Oct. 1920
Annetta Celestia Embury m. George E. Fullerton
b. 19 Jan. 1859
d. 21 Aug. 1886
Thomas George Embury m. Lorinda McMullen
b. 31 Aug. 1861
d. 8 Jan. 1931
Donald Cameron Embury m. Ann Johnson
b. 2 Dec. 1864
*Philip Embury m. 2 Sept. 1851 Ann Elisabeth Dunham, dau. Fletcher
b. 28 Aug. 1823 Dunham, granddau. Darius Dunham
d. 4 Feb. 1897 b. 30 March 1833
d. 8 April 1915
Albert Fletcher Embury
b. 2 July 1852
d. 12 July 1855
Ann Mariah Embury
b. 22 Aug. 1854
d. 9 July 1855
Mariah Alberta Embury
b. 5 May 1856
d. 16 April 1859
Catherine Eve Embury 1 Jan. 1877 m. James H. Hill
b. 24 Jan. 1858
d. 29 Nov. 1920
Blanche Hill
Thomas Philip Embury
b. 15 March 1860
d. 8 Dec. 1881
Francis Berry Embury
b. 4 Jan. 1862
d. 13 Oct. 1868
Emma Jane Embury
b. 27 Aug. 1863
d. 26 Sept. 1868
Willet Jeffrey Embury
b. 17 Aug. 1866
d. 8 March 1869

* Some business items re Philip are in the L&A Hist. Museum, Napanee. The Belleville Intelligencer Aug. 12, 1893, carried an article on his joining the Bridge St. Methodist Church after moving to Belleville from Napanee.

JOHN EMBURY'S FAMILY

Gen. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

David Embury
John Embury
David Embury
Philip Embury
Annie Maude Embury
b. 14 Jan. 1871
d. 31 Jan. 1882
William Chamberlain Embury m. Edna Eleanor Walker
b. 17 Dec. 1873 16 Oct. b. 15 Jan. 1877
d. 11 June 1943 1901
Philip Walker Embury
b. 30 June 1902
Frederick B. Embury
b. 29 Feb. 1904
Ruth Embury
b. 21 Oct. 1905
Grace Embury
b. 11 Feb. 1908
William James Embury
b. 13 April 1909
Thomas Embury n. m.
d. c. 1884
Catherine Embury m. as second wife of Luke Craig Carscallen,
d. in Manitoba son of Luke Carscallen UEL
No children 1809-1880
George Hill Embury m. 23 Oct. 1861 Mary Ann Empey
b. c. 1833 Richmond d. c. 1909
d. 1914
David Embury
Francis West Embury
*Dr. Alexander Thomas Embury m. Hester Mary Jarman
b. 12 Jan. 1874 Richmond
d. 19 July 1956
Dorothy Embury
George Frederick Embury
Muriel Embury
Rose Embury m. Will H. Boyle
d. 29 Nov. 1916
Harry Boyle
Dr. Elizabeth Embury n. m.
Eunice Embury
d. 14 years of age
Harriet Embury
Ann Amelia (Minnie) Embury m. H. B. Geer
One son
Three girls d. y.

OC 5 June 1810 Mary Embury m. as second wife of Micajah Purdy of
bp 25 Jan. 1789 Kingston
d. 1 Dec. 1828
Two daughters who each married D. Beamish, Waterloo
Also issue 4 sons but whether Beamish or Purdy unknown

* Practiced at Madoc and Bancroft, R. C. Medical Corps 1914-18.
MP for Hastings and Peterborough Riding

JOHN EMBURY'S FAMILY

Gen. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

David Embury
John Embury

OC 18 March 1818 Anna Embury m. Jacob Empey, Ernesttown

OC 16 June 1819 * Valentine Embury m. Irinda Spafford
b. 24 Aug. 1791 b.c. 1805
d. 29 Feb. 1880

William Grant Embury m. 1 June 1854 Esther Shurtleff, dau. Samuel
b. 22 Dec. 1822 Shurtleff, Ernesttown
b. 3 Oct. 1835
d. 18 Dec. 1887

This couple moved to Ernest, North Dakota
Carrie Embury m. Chas. Tolkien
Emma Embury m. Wm. Hurley
James Embury m. Alma Irish
Angelina Embury d.y.
Robert Embury
Clair Embury m. Wilbert Mowat

Jane Embury
b.c. 1826
Edward Embury
b.c. 1829
James Embury, teacher
b.c. 1831
Horace Embury
b.c. 1835
Caroline Embury
b.c. 1838
Irinda Embury
b.c. 1840
Robert Embury
b.c. 1844
(One of the above daughters married Wm. Wynn, Myersburg)

* Obituary Christian Guardian May 12, 1880

ANDREW EMBURY'S FAMILY

Gen. 1 2 3 4 5 6

David Embury

Andrew Embury b. c. 1758 Balligarane, Ireland d. c. 1844 Fredericksburgh — m. c. 1786 — Jane Bell, dau. William Bell of Fredericksburgh b. c. 1765 d. 6 May 1851 age 85 The Bell family came to U.S. from Scotland 1762

OC 15 Nov. 1808 *Philip Embury b. c. 1787 d. c. 1845 — m. 28 Oct. 1807 — Martha Van Tassel b. d.

Andrew Embury m. Hetty _____
- Philip Embury, a preacher, went to USA
- Daniel Embury
- David Embury, soldier, died in Isle of Malta

John Van Tassel Embury m. 5 Feb. 1840 Phoebe Wright
b. 22 Sept. 1818 — b. 27 Jan. 1824
d. 8 March 1896 — d. 5 April 1920

Albert Embury m. Charlotte Gunter
b. 5 Feb. 1842
d. 21 July 1929
- Thomas Embury
- Ernest Embury
- Irwin Embury
- Arthur Embury
- John Lou Embury, d. y.
- Phoebe Embury d. y.

Thomas Smith Embury, m. Virginia Mateaver
b. 20 June 1844
d. 7 June 1898
- Five or six children, only two known
- John Embury
- Phoebe Embury

Peter Embury m. Elmira Connelly
b. 9 Oct. 1847
d. 21 May 1928
- Morris Embury) twins
- Norris Embury)
- Wallace Blake Embury
- Phoebe Embury m. Archie Godfrey
- Mina Embury

William John Embury m. Mary McKinnon
b. 27 Feb. 1849
d. 13 Jan. 1928
- Kitty May Embury
- Minnie Jane Embury
- Mary Christine Embury
- Phoebe Genevieve Embury
- Margaret Irene Embury
- Charles Alexander Embury

* Married by the Rev. Robert McDowall. Member Hastings Militia 1812. Died by the fall of a beech tree on his farm at Madoc, Ont.

ANDREW EMBURY'S FAMILY

Gen. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

David Embury
Andrew Embury
Philip Embury
John Van Tassel Embury
Roderick Cameron Embury m. 20 Dec. 1875 (1) Easter Jane Morton
b. 12 Feb. 1853 b. 12 July 1858
d. 15 March 1940 d. 8 Jan. 1883
m. 7 July 1884 (2) Elizabeth Corham
b. 19 May 1866
d. 17 May 1921

Children by first wife:
Maggie Jane Embury m. Benjamin Clarke
b. 29 Sept. 1878
d. 29 Jan. 1955
May Clarke
Kenneth Clarke
Wallace Derwin Embury m. Beatrice Bateman
b. 6 Oct. 1881
Grace Embury
Jack Embury-d. World War II
Marie Embury
Children by second wife:
William John Embury m. (1) Helen Butler
b. 13 May 1886 (2) Edith Berry
No children
Ray Cameron Embury m. Lillian May Ferrier
b. 11 Aug. 1904
Marilyn Ann Embury
William James Embury
Ray Embury Jr.

Mary Jane Embury m. James B. Morton, brother of Roderick Embury's first wife
b. 9 July 1856
d. 23 Nov. 1941
Phoebe Agnes Morton
b. 27 Aug. 1876
d. 28 Oct. 1876
Martha Elizabeth Morton
b. 13 Feb. 1878
d. 4 Dec. 1883
Florence Josephine Morton m. Alexander H. McLean
b. 22 June 1880 d. 1947
d. 22 Nov. 1906
John McLean
Earl McLean
Walter McLean
Allan McLean
Eva McLean
Gordon McLean
William John Morton
b. 26 Jan. 1883
d. 16 Dec. 1883
Mabel Beatrice Morton m. Thomas D. Kemp
b. 4 June 1885 d. 1954
Mary Kemp
Sessford Kemp
Francis Kemp
Thomas Kemp

ANDREW EMBURY'S FAMILY

Gen. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

David Embury
Andrew Embury
Philip Embury
John Van Tassel Embury
Mary Jane Embury Morton
Albert Embury Morton m. Zetta Jane Dredge
b. 6 Feb. 1894
Harold Morton
Orville Morton
Willis Morton
(Peter Roderick Morton m. Jane Hannah
(b. 15 May 1897
twins (d. 12 Jan. 1957
(Wilma Morton
(James Wesley Morton
(b. 15 May 1897
(d. 29 June 1897
Martha Euretta Embury m. Lawrence Hurst
b. 22 July 1859
d. 5 March 1940
George Hurst
Albert Hurst
Thomas Hurst
Roderick Hurst d. y.
Roderick Hurst, a second one
John Hurst
James Hurst
Francis Hurst n. m.
Ransford Hurst
Phoebe Euretta Hurst d. y.
Nancy Eleanor Embury
b. 21 April 1864
d. 8 Dec. 1871
Ransford Gilbert Embury m. Alice Connelly
b. 11 Sept. 1867 d. 14 May 1922
d. 3 Feb. 1949
Harry Embury

David Sleet Embury m. 17 Jan. 1858 Elizabeth Lorraine Wannamaker
b. 10 March 1823 b. 9 June 1840
d. 14 Feb. 1910 d. 1 Dec. 1912
William Embury
b. 18 Oct. 1858
d. same day
Theodosia Buckman Embury m. George Tompkins
b. 14 Nov. 1859
d. 25 Feb. 1935
Ella Thompkins
Arthur Tompkins
Rodney Tompkins
William Tompkins
Elizabeth Tompkins
Hugh Tompkins

ANDREW EMBURY'S FAMILY

Gen. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

David Embury
Andrew Embury
Philip Embury
David Sleet Embury
Martha Elizabeth Embury
b. 29 April 1863
d. 4 Sept. 1879
Henrietta (Nettie) Embury m. William Long
b. 23 June 1866
d. 6 March 1954
Martha Long
Myrtle Long
Harold Long
Keitha Long
George Allen Ketcheson Embury
b. 18 June 1870
d. 10 Feb. 1871
Eliza Elmira Embury m. John Gunn
b. 3 Sept. 1872
d. 24 March 1953
Fred Gunn
Clifford Gunn
Percy Gunn
Roy Gunn
Edith Pamillia Embury
b. 24 Nov. 1876 d. y.
Rachel E. Delilah Embury m. Manley Post
b. 30 June 1878
Elgin Post
Leda Post
William Bell Embury II m. 1843 (1) Katherine Lloyd, dau. Benj. F. Lloyd and Magdaline Robinson
b. 1821 b. 18 Sept. 1826
d. 5 Sept. 1895 d. 13 Sept. 1865

m. (2) Catherine Sophia Monroe
b. 1842
d. 1920

Children by first wife:
Elsie Embury m. William Casselman
Louis Casselman
Sadie Casselman m. John Moon
twins (Russell Casselman m. Minnie Cooper
(Catherine Casselman d. y.
Ethel Casselman d. y.
Emma Casselman d. y.
William Casselman m. (1) Helen Beaudriux (2) Lillian Hogason

Samuel Wesley Embury m. 5 Jan. 1866 Mary Elizabeth Robinson, dau. Elizabeth Ketcheson and Harry Robinson
b. 19 Sept. 1844 b. 24 July 1848
d. 25 Aug. 1881 d. 1939
After her husband's death m. Wm. Morton
Catherine Elizabeth Embury m. Milton Wilcox
b. 16 July 1867

ANDREW EMBURY'S FAMILY

Gen. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

David Embury
Andrew Embury
Philip Embury
William Bell Embury II
Samuel Wesley Embury
Fanny Retan Embury m. James Walt
b. 31 Jan. 1869
Rose Walt
Philip Walt
Norman Walt
Earl Walt
Samuel Walt
Elgan Walt
Charles Walt
Mabel Walt
Violet Walt
Verna Walt
Amy Ann Embury m. Robert Thomas
b. 13 Oct. 1870
Roy Thomas
Muriel Thomas
Fred Thomas
Wesley Thomas
Mary Thomas
Philip Embury m. 5 July 1894 Philena Wilcox
b. 3 June 1873 d. 30 Dec. 1959 age 82
d. 1954
Emma Elizabeth Embury
Mabel Gertrude Embury
Philena Edna Frances Embury
Philip Albert Earl Embury
Charles - d. in California
Joey Embury m. Arthur Welch
d. 1951 d. 1953
May Welch
Arthur Welch
Herbert Welch
Frank Welch
Christine Welch
Clara Welch
Emma Welch
James Welch
Sarah Embury m. Morley Sargent
Morlena Sargent
Mildred Sargent
Gertrude Sargent
Dorothy Sargent
Charles Sargent
Wesley Sargent
Kenneth Sargent
Bertha Embury d. y.
James Robinson Embury
b. Feb. 1850 - d. 2 June 1867
Cecelia Embury n. m.
David Embury n. m.

ANDREW EMBURY'S FAMILY

Gen. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

David Embury
Andrew Embury
Philip Embury
William Bell Embury II
Valentine Embury m. 25 Dec. 1879 Jemima Farrell
b. Feb. 1849 b. 2 Feb. 1859
d. 2 Aug. 1909 d. 24 May 1925

Clarence Fitzmaurice Embury m. Helen West
b. 20 June 1885
d. 12 Jan. 1951
Bruce Clifton Embury m. 14 Apr. 1920
b. 5 April 1891 Elizabeth Bailey
d. 14 Sept. 1960 b. 30 Dec. 1894

Verna May Embury m. Bateman Tanner
b. 29 March 1895 b. 6 Sept. 1890
d. 15 Nov. 1958
Benjamin Franklin Embury m. Dolly Reid, dau. Andrew Reid, carriage maker
Addison Embury
Nelson Embury
Flossy Embury
Mabel Embury
Fred Embury
Wesley Embury
Emma Embury m. John Baalim
Joey Baalim
Nelson Baalim
Wesley Baalim
Olive Baalim
Phoebe Baalim
Frank Baalim
Josephine (Joey) Embury m. David Bowen
d. 1872
No children
Parker Embury m. Mary Woodcock
Sylvester Embury

Children by second wife:
Dorothy Embury m. Alex Palmer
b. 1869
Neil Palmer
Minnie Embury m. 1895 John Murooney
b. 1870 d. July 1958 Oregon
William Embury m. 1900 Mary Henry
b. 1872
William Henry Embury
Kenneth Leo Embury d. 1929
Gladys Embury d. 1929 m. Irwin Reid
Thelma Embury m. Clarence Jones
Edna Jones
Fern Jones

ANDREW EMBURY'S FAMILY

Gen. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

David Embury
Andrew Embury
Philip Embury
William Bell Embury II
Phoebe Embury b. 1874 m. Walter Baskas
Maude Embury 1878-1906 d. in Oregon
John Embury b. 1878
Jane Embury b. 1880 n. m.
Roy Embury b. 1884 m. 1903 Bessie Darrah
Kathleen Embury m. 1907 Philip T. Dafoe
b. 4 Feb. 1887 b. 4 Oct. 1883
d. 6 Nov. 1957 d. 19 Dec. 1956
Helen Sheila Dafoe m. Vers A. McMurray
b. 17 Mar. 1908
Charles b. 1886
Myrtle d. y.
Herbert d. y.
Samuel Embury m. Almeda Harris
b. c. 1823 b. c. 1830
William J. Embury-adopted
b. c. 1850
J. Harrison Embury
b. c. 1851
Florrie Embury m. Haskell Sweet
Haskell Sweet
William Sweet
Abbie Embury m. John Border
David Border
Robert Border
Allen Border
Seymour Border
Peggy Embury m. John Houser
William Houser
Allen Houser
James Houser
Martha Houser
Minnie Houser
Jane Embury m. James Kelley
Philip E. Kelley
William C. Kelley
Samuel Kelley
Sophia Embury m. John Kuhn
Betsey Embury m. Isaac Lennox
Samuel Lennox
Neil Lennox
Phoebe Lennox
Hannah Lennox m. John Alexander
d. c. 1885
Isaac Alexander
John Alexander
James Alexander
Jane Alexander
Robert Alexander
Sarah Alexander
Andrew Alexander
Ann Embury m. _____ Lennox, brother of Betsey Embury's husband

ANDREW EMBURY'S FAMILY

Gen. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

David Embury
Andrew Embury
OC 28 May 1811 William Bell Embury I
Andrew Embury - died in Thurlow
Mary Jane Embury
No children
Richard Embury d. Binghamton, N. Y.
William A. Embury m. Kate Easton, dau. Robert Easton, Treasurer
1831-1918 1851-1915 Napanee
Robert Easton Embury
1883-1904
Daughter also
George Embury lived in Denver, Colo.
James Embury lived in Oakland, Calif.
Flora Ann Embury
No children
Margaret Embury died in Michigan
No children

OC 28 May 1811 Isabella Embury m. March 1810 Cornelius Gunsolos (Gunsolus)

OC 4 July 1815 Peter Embury m. Isabella Bell, dau. William McCorquodale Bell
bp 2 June 1791 and Ann Carscallen

William Embury m. Euphernia Mowbray
1820-1897 1819 -
Margaret Embury m. Alvin Switzer
Athol Switzer
Euphernia Switzer
Edward Switzer
James Embury m. Patience Drader
b. c. 1820-1909
Peter James Embury m. Susan Scales
b. c. 1863
b. c. 1927
William Embury
Maude Embury m. (1) Van Leary (2) Archibald
d. 1952 age 54 Armstrong
Archibald Leary
Archibald Embury
Leonard Embury d. World War I
Willard Embury
Fern Embury
Annie ? Embury m. Abraham Hamilton
Will Embury m. Sarah Scales
Catherine Embury m. Will Scales
Martin Embury m. Elizabeth Scales
Arthur Embury m. (1) Alice Knox (2) Harriet Babcock
Children of first wife:
Casle Embury
Emerald Embury
Wilfred Embury
Auburn Embury
Stella Embury
Beatrice Embury
Ada Embury m. George Dodd
Annie Embury m. Stanley Smith
Fleta Embury m. Arthur McLeod

David Embury = 1749 Margaret Sleet.

|

Andrew Embury = 1780 Jane da Lt Bell

B Peter Embury = Isabella da Wm McC Bell
b 1791

James Embury = Pauline Draden 10

1 Andrew = Melissa Bidwell 2 d

2 Agnes = J W Hare 3 d

Andrew = Mills 4 ch

a Andrew = Margt Sullivan

Margt = Jno W Drummond 1 ch

Hettie Drummond = Thos P Bowlby 2 d
1862

George Peter Bowlby = Rollins 3 d
4 ch

Margt

ANDREW EMBURY'S FAMILY

Gen. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

David Embury
Andrew Embury
Peter Embury
James Embury
Andrew Embury m. Melissa Babcock, dau. of Israel B. Bridgen
b. Bellrock d. 26 Nov. 1943
Agnes Embury m. J.W. Hare
b. 18 April 1890 b. 1 Feb. 1884 England
Andrew Hare
Beatrice Hare
Edith Hare
Reta Hare
Eileen Hare
Leonard Hare
Lyall Hare
Elwood Hare
Bernice Hare
James Embury m. Florence McCullough
Alexander Embury m. Mary Kellar
John Embury m. Iva Hearns
Gertrude Embury m. Byard MacCumber
Laura Embury m. Sylvester Hamilton
Rhoda Embury m. Henry Ackroyd

OC 20 May 1817 Anne Embury m. James Vandewater
One son, D. Vandewater mentioned in Casey notes.
Doubtless there were others in this family.

OC 6 Feb. 1822 *Samuel Embury
Andrew Embury m. Pamela Embury, dau. David S. Embury
1840-1915 1849-1936
See David S. Embury family

Cornelius Embury

OC 6 Feb. 1822 **Andrew Embury Jr. m. Margaret Atkins
b. 16 Nov. 1796 23 June b. 4 May 1810
d. 17 May 1880 1828 d. 1882
Margaret Ellen Embury m. John Wesley Diamond
b. 25 June 1834 25 Dec. b. 13 July 1833
d. 12 June 1890 1854 d. 9 Aug. 1884
Edwin Diamond
Nellie Diamond m. Thomas P. Bowlby
b. 12 March 1862 b. 1868
d. 28 June 1946 d. 23 Dec. 1951
George P. Bowlby
Erie Maude Bowlby

* In June 1822 Samuel imported through Montreal 2 carriages, 10 gals. rum, 14 lbs. tobacco and 15 lbs. salt. No notation where he resided.

** Andrew Jr. Ensign 1st Reg. Lennox Militia 5 May 1826; Captain 1st Batt. Lennox Militia 23 Dec. 1846

ANDREW EMBURY'S FAMILY

Gen. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

David Embury
Andrew Embury
Andrew Embury Jr.
Mary A. Embury m. George E. Sills
b. 15 March 1836 18 Sept. d. 23 June 1855
d. 4 June 1925 1849
John E. Sills
b. 25 July 1850
George M. Sills
b. 5 Feb. 1852
d. 29 Oct. 1860
William H. Sills
b. 5 Feb. 1855
Milton Sills, silent motion picture star
Dorland Embury m. Lizzie Richey
b. 19 April 1838 Aug. 1870
d. 5 Oct. 1871 Watertown N. Y.
No children
James Edward Embury m. Beatrice O'Connor
b. 7 April 1841 b. 1845
d. 21 Feb. 1923 d. 31 Jan. 1923
Alice Maude Embury
d. 12 Jan. 1877 age 1 yr. 9 mos. 27 dys.
Edward H. Embury m. Ella Marsh
b. 10 Dec. 1878 b. 11 Feb. 1882
Douglas J. Embury
Donald E. Embury, Flt. Lt. RCAF
Marion Embury
Irene Embury
Maria L. Embury
b. 13 June 1846
d. 28 Oct. 1869
William H. Embury m. Susan Peterson
b. 28 Nov. 1851 9 Dec. 1867
4 children d.y.
Percival Embury
Melville Embury

OC 27 June 1833 David S. Embury m. Catherine Bell, dau. Wm. McC. Bell Jr.
b. 23 June 1807 marriage and Margaret Deborah Hearn
d. 20 Aug. 1870 bond b. 11 Sept. 1809-bp 10 June 1810
4 March 1837 d.c. 1879

Isobel Embury n.m.
1838-1920
Gilbert Embury m. Deborah Miller
b. 12 Aug. 1839
d. 1917
Mary Embury
Jennie Helena Embury
Allan Embury d.y.
b. 5 Feb. 1841

ANDREW EMBURY'S FAMILY

Gen. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

David Embury
Andrew Embury
David S. Embury
Angus Embury m. Mary Wagar
b. 26 Aug. 1842 b. 21 Sept. 1849
d. 30 Sept. 1930 d. 10 Dec. 1913
Andrew Fraser Embury m. (1) Annie Huffman 1874-1915
b. 1870 (2) Mary Craik
Blanche Embury m. Alexander Huffman
1872-1954
Angus Huffman
Roy Huffman
Shirley Huffman
Lillian Embury m. Jacob Elsey
b. 1875
Ruth Elsey m. Lloyd Massey
Edgar Elsey
Edmund Embury m. Edna Clegg
b. 27 Nov. 1879 b. 22 May 1886
Charles Embury m. Clara Galloway
1881-1921
Margaret Embury d.y.
Leah Embury m. Rev. David Howarth
b. 1887
Graham Howarth
Charles Howarth
Jean Howarth
June Howarth
Arthur Embury m. Dora Lawley
b. 1891
Joseph Embury
Andrew Fraser Embury m. Mary Elizabeth Bell
b. 7 June 1844
Philip Gordon Embury
Mary Evangeline Pearl Embury m. (1) Thos. G. Mills
(2) B.W. Miller
Hazel Dell Embury d. 1916
Caroline Embury m. Charles Van Wormer
b. 11 May 1847 1851-1930
d. 1936
Augustus David Van Wormer m. Nettie Lewis
1874-1959
Harold Van Wormer
Stanley Van Wormer
Kenneth Van Wormer
Catherine Embury m. Jordan Irish
b. 21 Sept. 1849
No children
Pamela (Millie) Embury m. Andrew Embury, cousin, son of
b. 5 Oct. 1849 Samuel Embury
d. Jan. 1936 b. 23 June 1840 d. April 1915
Edith Ross Embury m. 1916 Joseph Lehrkinder
Andrew Fraser Embury
Reginald Percy Embury
Ernest Edward Embury
James Egbert Embury d. 1941

ANDREW EMBURY'S FAMILY

Gen. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

David Embury
Andrew Embury

OC 5 Nov. 1833 Margaret Embury m. John G. Hough, Fredericksburgh

OC 10 March 1834 Elizabeth Embury m. Daniel Dafoe, Richmond
Samuel Dafoe m. Margaret Lorie
d. 16 May 1901
Albert Dafoe m. (1) Mary Marshall (2) Helen Detlor
John Raymond Dafoe m. Eliza Kennedy
R. Byron Dafoe n. m.
William Dafoe m. Elizabeth Spencer
John Dafoe m. Amelia Roblin
David Dafoe m. Cynthia Cassidy
Nelson Dafoe m. Eleanor Spencer
Matilda Dafoe m. William Foote
Elizabeth Dafoe m. Jean Pappineau
Mary Dafoe m. Frank Ranis

OC 26 May 1836 Flora Embury m. Gilbert Griffiths, Fredericksburgh

DAVID EMBURY JR.'S FAMILY

Gen. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

David Embury

David Embury Jr. m. Molly ?
b. c. 1765
New York City

David Embury
bp 2 June 1791 Fredericksburgh

Margaret Embury
bp 24 June 1794 Fredericksburgh

*Caleb Embury
bp 25 Jan. 1796 Fredericksburgh

**On Nov. 7, 1815, a Caleb Embury was married to Harriet Abbott of Cambridge, N.Y. (Marriage Record of David Campbell, Esq., of Annaquasicoke.) Did David Jr. and/or his son Caleb return to Camden Valley? This is the only Embury named Caleb whom we have so far discovered in the various Embury lines.

MARGARET EMBURY HUFFMAN'S FAMILY

Gen. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

David Embury

OC 14 Oct. 1842 Margaret Embury m. *Jacob Huffman, Fredericksburgh
b. c. 1768 New York City
or c. 1770 Camden Valley

Elias Huffman
bp 30 Dec. 1787-burial 29 Oct. 1788

Sarah Huffman m. Isaac Post
bp 25 Jan. 1790
Hannah Post
b. 6 Dec. 1806-bp 27 Feb. 1807

Mary Huffman
bp 26 June 1792

Elizabeth Huffman
bp 8 July 1794

Lucy Huffman
bp 6 Sept. 1796

James Huffman m. 1826 Flora Bell, dau. William McCorquodale Bell Jr.
bp 9 June 1801 and Margaret Deborah Hearn

Wm. McC. Sheffield Bell Huffman m. Sept. 1859 Jane McGill
1826-1893 b. 21 Oct. 1835 d. 15 Sept. 1908
James Philip Huffman m. Hester C. Adair
1860-1940
Joseph McGill Huffman m. Lucy Wager
1862-1945
William Huffman Jr.
Margaret Jane Huffman m. James H. Donovan
1866-1953
Flora C. Huffman m. C. Edmund Breault
b. 1868
Thomas E. Huffman
1871-20 June 1883
Mary A. Huffman m. Jerry Donovan
b. 1873
Janet Huffman m. Robert Aitken
1828-1884
James Hunter Aitken
William Aitken
Flora Aitken
Robert Aitken, Jr.
Margaret Ann Huffman m. John Stinson
1830-1909
Margaret Ann Stinson
Sarah Stinson
John Robert Stinson

*As a young lad on the Huffman (Hoffman) farm in Camden Valley, young Jacob was left to care for the women and children while other men in the family went to war. One day while holding a baby in his arms at the door of the cabin he was shot at by a "rebel" and then and there he announced his intention to become a loyalist soldier. Jacob was granted, probably in addition to other land, the E 1/2 of Lot 5 Con. 4, and E 1/2 of Lot 20 Con. 6, Fredericksburgh, the latter by OC 31 Dec. 1798. He is reported to have lived on the north shore of Hay Bay.

MARGARET EMBURY HUFFMAN'S FAMILY

Gen. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

David Embury
- Margaret Embury Huffman
  - James Huffman
    - Margaret Ann Huffman Stinson
      - James Stinson
      - George Stinson
      - Jacob Stinson
      - Thomas Stinson
      - Mary Stinson
    - Jacob Huffman m. (1) Eleanor Comb (2) Elizabeth Meacham
      1832-1916
      - Eleanor Huffman
        1864-1948
      - Flora Huffman
        1866-1933
      - Harry Huffman
        1868-1943
      - Alexander Huffman m. Blanche Embury, dau. Angus Embury
        b. 1870
        - Angus Huffman
        - Roy Huffman
        - Shirley Huffman
      - Mattie Huffman m. Herbert Pierce
        1872-1956
      - Annie Huffman m. Andrew Embury, son Angus Embury
        1874-1915
        - No children
      - Jessie Huffman m. Samuel Christie
        b. 1884
    - Mary Huffman m. James McGill
      1835-1916
      - Helen McGill
      - Thomas McGill
      - James McGill
      - Edward McGill
      - Mary McGill
      - Dale McGill
      - Joseph McGill
      - Noble McGill) twins
      - Neil McGill)
    - Matilda Huffman m. George McGill
      b. 1839
      - George Colin McGill
      - Flora McGill
      - Thomas King McGill
      - James Herbert McGill
      - Robert Wesley McGill
      - Margaret McGill
    - John Edward Huffman m. Lucinda Armstrong
      1841-1926
      - Alice Matilda Huffman
      - Janet Huffman
      - William Huffman
      - Louise Huffman
      - James Colin Huffman

MARGARET EMBURY HUFFMAN'S FAMILY

Gen. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

David Embury
Margaret Embury Huffman
James Huffman
Daniel Andrew Huffman m. Agnes Jones
1843-1923
Jacob A. Huffman
Arthur William Huffman
Hannah Huffman m. George McGill, widower of Hannah's sister
1845-1926 Matilda
No children
Philip Huffman m. Elizabeth Campbell
1849-1912
Thomas C. Huffman
William Huffman
Edward Huffman
Annie Huffman
John Huffman
bp 12 Sept. 1803

Margaret Huffman
bp 16 Nov. 1807

Margaret Anne Huffman
bp 25 June 1810

One of these Margarets may have married 1829 George Brownson, 1807-1890. George Brownson's wife died 1839.

END OF DAVID EMBURY'S FAMILY

PHILIP EMBURY'S FAMILY

Gen. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Philip Embury
b. Balligarane, Ireland
bp 29 Sept. 1728
d. Aug. 1773 Camden Valley, N.Y.
Buried Woodlands Cemetery, Cambridge, N.Y.

m. 31 Oct. 1758
Rathkeale Church
Rathkeale, Ireland

Margaret Switzer, dau. Christopher and Elizabeth Switzer of Court Matress, Ireland
b. 16 May 1743
d. 1807 Augusta, Ont.
Buried "Blue Church", Maitland, Ont.

Catherine Elizabeth Embury
b. 19 Nov. 1760 New York City (C. Manson, CA 1 Nov. 1866)
bp 9 Jan. 1761 Trinity Lutheran NYC
d. 10 Sept. 1762 NYC

John Albert Embury
b. 16 Sept. 1762 New York City (C. Manson, CA 1 Nov. 1866)
bp 10 Oct. 1762 Trinity Lutheran NYC
d. 3 Sept. 1766 NYC

Samuel Embury - pp. ~~81-84~~ 77-80

Catherine Embury - pp. ~~85-87~~ 81-83

Anna Embury
b. March 1769 New York City
d. c. 1775 Camden Valley, N.Y.

Philip Embury, Jr.
b. 13 April 1772 Camden Valley, N.Y.
d. c. 1775 Camden Valley, N.Y.

Note: John St. Meth. Church booklet gives Catherine Elizabeth's birthdate 17 Dec. 1760 and John Albert's 3 Oct. 1762.

Most of what follows is from "The Romance of the Palatine Millers" and is included with the permission of the National Library, Ottawa. To the Rev. Tucker's work we have added inscriptions from tombstones, etc.

SAMUEL EMBURY'S FAMILY

Gen. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Philip Embury

Samuel Embury m. Catherine Miller, dau. Peter and
b. 24 Sept. 1765 New York City 13 Feb. Agnes Lawrence Miller
bp 29 Sept. 1765 1790 b. 17 April 1772 Camden Valley NY
d. 1853 St. Armand, Quebec d. 22 Sept. 1834 St. Armand, Que.

Margaret Embury m. John Tittemore
b. 26 Feb. 1792 b. 11 April 1790
d. 26 July 1861 d. 7 Nov. 1874

Jane Tittemore
Philip Tittemore
Eliza Tittemore
Samuel George Tittemore
Jeremiah Tittemore
Robert Lusher Tittemore m. Charlotte Rhicard
b. 24 Nov. 1828 b. 2 May 1838
d. 12 April 1912 d. 28 Oct. 1904
Charles Fay Tittemore d. 1911
Charles Walter Tittemore
Delbert Lusher Tittemore m. Helen Hunter
1876-1961 1876-1952
John Quincy Adams Tittemore
Margaret Tittemore
Noah Tittemore
Charles Tittemore

Ann Agnes Embury m. Abram Jackson
1793-
Catherine Jackson
Mary Jackson
Jacob Jackson
Margaret Jackson
Betsey Jackson
Jane Jackson

* Philip Embury m. Christiana Tittemore
b. 1795
d. 8 Oct. 1847 Dudswell, Que.
Samuel George Embury
Anson Embury
James Embury
Henry Embury
Maria Embury
Martha Embury

** Adeline "Addie" Embury m. Elisha B. Alvord, Shelburne, Mass.
b. 11 April 1841 1826-1897
Dudswell, Que.

Catherine Embury m. Peter Sixby, St. Armand
1797-1859

***Jane Sixby m. Joseph C. Rykert (Josephus Rhicard), St. Armand
1 son, 2 daughters

*Mentioned in diary of the Rev. Benj. Slight, United Church Archives, Toronto; also Carroll, V. 5 p. 24
** Alvord genealogy p. 386
*** Presented Philip Embury's Concordance to Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal

SAMUEL EMBURY'S FAMILY

Gen. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Philip Embury
Samuel Embury
Catherine Embury Sixby
Catherine Sixby m. C. Smith, St. Armand
No children
Mary Ann Sixby n. m.
Margaret Sixby m. E.C. Burke, Philipsburg, Vt.
Henry Burke, drowned
Mary Embury m. Nathan Call
1800-1886
No children
Elizabeth Embury m. Lorenzo Safford
1802-
Several children
John Embury m. Margaret Holsopple
b. 1804
d. 7 Sept. 1829
One daughter
Jane Embury m. Marshal Beebe
b. 7 Sept. 1806
d. 7 Feb. 1892
No children
Samuel Embury n. m.
b. 11 Oct. 1808
d. 18 Jan. 1839
Peter Embury m. Clarinda Chadsey
1811-1891
Catherine Miller Embury m. 4 May 1855 Mark W. Wood
1836-1887 1834-1902
William L. Wood m. 1883 Mary L. Steele
1858-1938
Richard W. Wood n. m.
1860-1937
Ellen F. Wood n. m.
1866-1939
Lucy M. Wood m. Wm. McKenna, Magog, Que.
1868-1887
Israel F. Wood m. Elizabeth Dugal
1875-
George F. Wood d. y.
*Sarah Elizabeth Embury m. Henry Currier, Magog, Que.
1844-1907 m. 11 April 1865 b. 1831
Sylvia A. Currier m. Fred L. Brown, Heathton, Que.
b. 18 Jan. 1866
George W. Currier
b. 31 Aug. 1867
Sewall S. Currier
b. 21 March 1870 d. y.
Clarinda N. Currier
b. 23 Aug. 1871
Albert B. Currier
b. 15 June 1874
Mary L. Currier
b. 29 April 1877
Lillian H. Currier
b. 2 March 1880
William A. Currier
b. 22 Feb. 1888-d. July 1893

*Greeley genealogy p. 550

SAMUEL EMBURY'S FAMILY

Gen. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Philip Embury
Samuel Embury
Peter Embury
William Hutchinson Embury, Oliver, Que.
1846-
*Charles Embury m. Hannah Brill
1813 -
John Russell Embury
Elizabeth Embury
Charles Embury
Samuel Embury
Carmi Embury
William H. Embury
Edwin Embury
*Daniel Richard Embury m. (1) Mary Chadsey (2) Lovina Morey
b. 1817 b. 5 April 1817
d. 5 June 1883 d. 14 June 1898
Clara Embury m. Thos. Burroughs, Montana
3 children
John Edward Embury
Wellington Embury
Willoughby Embury
Isadora H. Embury m. Chas. Burroughs, Montana
7 children
Charles H. Embury, St. Armand E. m. Julia Royea
1857-1939 1857-1937

*See 1851 Census St. Armand following.
Charles' family checks out well except for Edwin, about 8 years old at time of census.
See note re Edwin following.
Daniel's family in the census is scarcely recognizable when compared to the above.

CENSUS 1851

Parish of St. Armand West - County of Missisquoi - Dist. 3, p. 5

- - -

EMBURY	Occupation	Place of Birth	Religion	Age
Charles	Farmer	Canada B	Methodist	40 married
Hannah		"	"	43 "
Russel		"	"	14
Elizabeth		"	"	13
Charles		"	"	11
Samuel		"	"	8
Carmy		"	"	6
William		"	"	3
Jane		"	"	47 single
Clarinda		"	"	11

- - -

Daniel R.	Carpenter	St. Armand C. E.	"	36 married
Lovina		"	"	36 married
Henrietta		"	"	14
Elizabeth		"	"	13
Virtue		"	"	10
Zebulon		"	"	7
Willoughby		"	"	2

- - -

Page 4

Margaret		St. Armand C. E.	"	51 widow

- - -

The ages for Charles and Daniel appear to be 1853 ages; therefore we assume the census was a prolonged affair and reached the Emburys in 1853. Jane Embury, the spinster in Charles' family, is probably the one who married Marshal Beebe. Margaret Embury would be the widow of John, Samuel Embury's son who died in 1829. Her maiden name was Holsopple.

- - -

Census 1861, Broome County, E. Farnham Twp., shows Edwin Embury as a laborer, born Canada East, Protestant, age 18, single. He is presumably the son of Charles

CATHERINE EMBURY FISHER'S FAMILY

Gen. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Philip Embury

Catherine Embury m. 27 Feb. 1783 Duncan Fisher, Montreal
b.c. 1767 New York City
d. 1833 Montreal

Janet Fisher m. *Rev. John Hicks, Methodist
1785-1832
No Children

** Daniel Fisher m. Betsy Torrance
1787 d. 15 Dec. 1826

Elizabeth Fisher m. Robert Crooks, Toronto
Louisa Crooks m. _____ Burns
Elizabeth Crooks m. _____ Dawson
Another dau. m. Granville Cunningham
Dau. m. Adm. Willoughby, Royal Navy, England
Sons and daughters

Margaret Fisher m. (1) Wm. Hutchison (2) *** William Lunn
1789-1862
Several children

**** John Fisher m. Judith Healy
1791-1865
Dr. Arthur Fisher m. Susannah Corse
Roswell Corse Fisher m. Mary F. Ritchie, cousin
Roswell E. Fisher
Guy Embury Fisher
Kathleen Fisher
Philip Sydney Fisher
Gwendolen Elizabeth Fisher

***** Hon. Sydney Arthur Fisher

Annie Fisher m. Rev. Henry Lanton, Methodist
6 children
Catherine Embury Fisher m. William Simpson
Annie Simpson
Douglas Simpson
Arthur Simpson
Daniel Duncan Fisher)
William Fisher) twins
No children
John Mackenzie Fisher n.m.
Peter Langlois Fisher d.y.
William Lunn Fisher m. Mary Ann Robeson
1825-1887
Lenora Fisher

*Mentioned p. 85 Sanderson
**Prominent Methodist layman, p. 85 Sanderson; Carroll V. 3, p. 140. Plaque to his memory in St. James Church, Montreal.
***Prominent Methodist layman, mentioned Carroll V. 3, p. 399.
****Mentioned in Carroll V. 3, p. 51.
*****Minister of Agriculture. PM pp. 46-7

CATHERINE EMBURY FISHER'S FAMILY

Gen. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Philip Embury
- Catherine Embury Fisher
  - John Fisher
    - William Lunn Fisher
      - Florence Fisher m. Ernest Jeffery
        - Anny Florence Jeffery d.y.
        - St. George Jeffery m. Emma Tweedie
        - Leslie G. Jeffery d.y.
        - Sydney F. Jeffery d.y.
      - Marion Ada Fisher m. Sydney A. Fletcher
      - William Dudley Fisher
      - Martha Amy Fisher m. Wm. F. Ritchie, cousin
      - Herbert Fisher d.y.
      - Ida Kate Fisher d.y.
      - Ernest Henry Fisher
      - Ethel Maude Fisher
    - James Douglas Fisher
      - No children
    - *Eliza Agnes Fisher n.m.)
    - b. 1831 d. 30 Dec. 1916) twins
    - Robert Raikes Fisher)
    - Jessie Torrance Fisher m. Thomas W. Ritchie
    - 1832-1895
      - Arthur F. Ritchie m. Frances Jennings
      - William F. Ritchie m. Martha Amy Fisher, cousin
      - Charles W. Ritchie n.m.
      - Mary F. Ritchie m. Dr. Roswell C. Fisher, cousin
      - Susan Corse Ritchie n.m.
      - Jessie F. Ritchie m. R.D. Savage
      - Philip E. Ritchie m. Frances McLean
      - Dr. Octavia G. Ritchie m. Dr. F.R. England
    - Margaret Hutchison Fisher n.m.
  - Catherine Fisher
  - 1793-1801
  - Elizabeth Fisher m. John Torrance
  - 1794-1862 1786-1870
    - Jane Torrance m. David Torrance
    - 1812-1875
    - Selina Torrance m. John Fraser
    - 1814-1880
    - Daniel Torrance m. Sophie J. Vanderbilt, N.Y.
    - 1815-1885
    - James Torrance m. Jane Fraser
    - b. 1817
    - John Andrew Torrance m. Betsy Ridrey, nee Lusher
    - 1818-
    - Catherine Ann Torrance m. Thompson Vanneck, England
    - 1820-
    - Frederick Wm. Torrance m. Laura Pool, nee Hensley
    - 1823-1887
    - Jessie Theresa Torrance m. Wm. Forbes, England
    - 1824-1851
    - Elizabeth Fisher Torrance m. John Wood, England
    - 1825-
    - Robert Alder Torrance
    - 1826-1848
    - Elliott Torrance m. 9 Feb. 1848 Sir Alexander Galt
    - 1828-1850

* Obituary PM p. 224

CATHERINE EMBURY FISHER'S FAMILY

Gen. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Philip Embury
Catherine Embury Fisher
Elizabeth Fisher Torrance
Mary Eaking Torrance
1831-1907
Amy Gordon Torrance m. 9 Sept. 1852 Sir Alexander Galt
1834-
Henry Torrance m. Sarah Creighton
1835-
Alexander Hutchison Torrance
1837-1880
Alex Fisher
1796-1803
Nancy Fisher m. John Mackenzie
1798-1834
Nancy Fisher Mackenzie m. Robert Esdaile
Charles B.M. Esdaile m. Annie Duck
Robert Blair Esdaile
1898-1917 d. RCAF England
Nancy R. Esdaile m. Geo. H. Cook
James Fisher
1799-
Catherine Fisher
1801-
Christiana Fisher m. George Munroe
1803-1875
Duncan Fisher m. Mrs. Budden, nee Munn
1805-1845
Alexander Fisher n.m.
1808-

END OF PHILIP EMBURY'S FAMILY

PETER EMBURY'S FAMILY

As stated in the history, Peter Embury married Agnes Dunphy, presumably in Ireland. He is not listed as a freeholder at Balligarane with his three brothers in 1759 nor is his marriage registered in Rathkeale Church, so he may have been living and working elsewhere. Peter and Agnes had two known children: Peter Jr. and Catherine, called Kate. There may have been another daughter Margaret although nothing is known about her except her name.

It is believed that Peter Embury came to New York with his three brothers in 1760.[1] He died in New York, September 24, 1765, during the negotiations for government land which would have taken him and his family to Camden Valley. His widow must have remained in New York because the children were New Yorkers and no mention is ever made of this family in Camden Valley records.

Peter Embury Jr. became an expert chair maker and built his own store in Beekman Street. He married Catherine Aymar, daughter of Daniel Aymar of New York, said to be descended from the Marquis d'Eimar, French Huguenot. Spooner's "Historic Families of America," p. 181, states that Peter Jr. and Catherine Aymar had fifteen children, ten of whom survived: six sons and four daughters. One son became an Episcopal clergyman.

Kate Embury married Abraham Bininger Jr., son of Abraham, the Moravian minister who was the beloved friend of the Emburys. Abraham Jr. served a seven-year apprenticeship in New York as a tanner and leather-dresser, did not like the business and began living by day-work. Kate was a "beautiful, buxom girl . . . as smart as a steel trap." To help her husband she took in washing and ironing and added an outside table of cakes and sugar plums. Later a few groceries were added and thus the great Bininger grocery house was born. The Bininger store in the directory of 1789 is shown at 14 Augustus St. (formerly Barracks St.) Later Abraham Jr. opened a store in Maiden Lane and prospered.[2]

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[1] Atk. pp. 47-8

[2] Seaman pp. 434-5

The meager genealogical information we have been able to obtain on this line is from Spooner, the St. Nicholas Society records and from lineage records. It is indeed sketchy but may serve as a jumping-off point for some descendant eager and willing to swim the sea of research. This is an interesting family with lustrous lights whose history could easily fill another volume.

PETER EMBURY'S FAMILY

Gen. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Peter Embury — m. — Agnes Dunphy
b. Balligarane, Ireland — b. prob. Ireland
d. 24 Sept. 1765 NYC — d. prob. NYC

Margaret - ?

Catherine Embury — m. license issued 19 Aug. 1777 — Abraham Bininger Jr.
b. 1756 Ireland — 1750-1834
d. 1848 NYC

Only one known child:
Jacob Bininger m. 1813 Harriet Burger
1790-1837 — 1788-1854

Abraham Bininger m. Elizabeth Draper
b. 3 Apr. 1816 — 1846 — 1828? - 1873
d. 16 Apr. 1896
Wine importer

Harriet Bininger m. Frederick A. Post
Elizabeth Draper Bininger
William Burger Bininger, journalist, Yale 1873
d. 1908
Frances A. Bininger m. Francis R. Rives
b. 24 Oct. 1853 NYC — d. 1890 England
d. prob. England

Andrew Gautier Bininger
b. 3 Oct. 1820
d. 17 Dec. 1891

Peter Embury Jr. m.c. 1787 Catherine Aymar
b. 1766 NYC — 1768-1856
d. 1855 NYC

15 children, 10 survived
Only known children:

Ann Magdalen Embury m. Joseph Kissam
b. 7 Aug. 1788 — 1790-1863
bp 31 Aug. 1788
d. 1829

Benjamin Tredwell Kissam m. Florence Coleman
b. 17 Feb. 1819

Coleman Embury Kissam
b. 26 April 1865

Agnes Embury
b. 10 April 1791-bp 1 May 1791
Philip Embury
1792-1887

PETER EMBURY'S FAMILY

Gen. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Peter Embury
Peter Embury Jr.
Daniel Embury m. 10 May 1828 Emma C. Manley
b. 20 Jan. 1795 b. 25 Feb. 1806
d. 10 Feb. 1864 d. 10 Feb. 1863
Pres., Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn Writer, poet

5 children, only 4 known:

Daniel Embury Jr.
b. 7 March 1835
d. Oct. 1869

Philip Augustus Embury
b. 12 Sept. 1836
d. 2 Nov. 1861

Anna Kissam Embury m. Henry King Sheldon

Anna Embury Sheldon m. Rev. James T. Russell
Henry Russell
James Russell

James Wm. Embury m. Phila Brett
painted a portrait of his grandfather,
Dr. James R. Manley, Pres. St. Nicholas
Society 1844-5.

Peter Embury
b. 28 July 1796
d. 2 July 1855

Abraham Bininger Embury m. Susan Pindar
1806-1880 1821-1890

Aymar Embury m. 1879 Fannie Miller Bates
b. 17 Aug. 1856
Columbia U. 1876, lawyer
d. prior to 1898

Aymar Embury II m. 13 May 1904 Dorothy Coe
b. 15 June 1880
Princeton U. 1900-01
Architect
Edward Coe Embury
b. 24 Feb. 1906
Carl Richard Embury
b. 3 May 1908
Peter Aymar Embury
b. 22 Feb. 1911
Lucy Embury m. _____ Hubbell
Susan Pindar Embury m. _____ Cleghorn
Alfred Bates Embury

The son who became an Episcopal clergyman may have been Edmund Embury (b. 13 April 1809, d. 25 March 1893). Last served as rector of Holy Cross, Plainfield, N. J.

Notes:

Peter Embury Jr. and wife Catherine were sponsors in baptism 1787 for Benjamin, son of Joseph and Magdalen Yates. Records of Trinity Church, NYC. (NY Gen. & Bio. Record 1960.)

Will of John Area, New York mariner, proved 1766, left a legacy to a Catherine Embury, Trinity Church Charity School and others. This Catherine could have been Peter Embury's daughter Kate, about 10 years old at the time. It could not have been Catherine Aymar Embury because she was not born until 1768, according to available records. (N.Y. Wills, Vol. VIII)

Another Episcopal clergyman possibly belonging to this line is William Oliver Embury, born c. 1846 Maspeth, L.I. Died 11 June 1899. Last served as rector Holy Rood Church, NYC.

Sabine's "Loyalists of the American Revolution", edition 1864, contains two references to Aymar. Vol. 1, p. 198: Francis Aymar, born NYC 1759, died St. Andrew, New Brunswick, Oct. 1843, age 84. Loyalist, settled St. John, N.B., 1783, lived there until 1807 when he returned to U.S. Lived alternately Eastport, Maine, New York and St. Andrew. Fifteen children of whom following survived him: Daniel, William, John, Francis, Nancy, Mary, Betsey, Eleanor, Sarah and Phebe. Vol. 2, p. 474: John Aymar of New York. At the peace (1783) with family of five and one servant went to Shelburne, Nova Scotia where he was granted one town lot and one water lot. These two men may have been the brothers of Catherine Aymar Embury.

MISCELLANEOUS EMBURYS

There comes a time when, in a compilation of this sort, one reaches a place where information slacks off and searches go unrewarded. Some loose ends which refuse to be tied in with the rest of the package are left dangling. Here they are:

P Return of Disbanded Soldiers and Loyalists settled in Cataraqui, Oct. 6, 1784: Loyalist Philip Embury, 1 male. This is the only reference to this person in the Haldimand Papers so far as we know. His identity is a mystery.

P "Settling in Canada, Montreal, Feb. 7, 1784, William Embury w 3ch Montreal." Haldimand B168. Identity unknown.

P Frederick Embury Jr. is mentioned in list of UEL settled in Upper Canada, Series M, Vol. 185, Archives Ottawa. Identity unknown.

P Vandewater Cemetery, west of Sillsville Town Hall: William Embury b.1790- d. 14 April 1853- Mary Embury b. 1801- d. 8 Sept. 1859. Birthdate would be right for William Bell Embury (3) of Andrew (2) of David (1) but WBE is believed to have lived in Thurlow. This couple's death dates, however, appear in Andrew Embury Jr. Bible.

P The following undoubtedly belongs to the Andrew (2) of David (1) line but the puzzle of fitting has not been solved. Two brothers: Andrew Embury (lived in Monoghan Twp., Peterborough County, and nothing is known about his family), and James Embury b. c. 1829, d. c. 1904 Toronto m. Hannah Fisk.

James Embury's 8 children: (1) Margaret Ann d. c. 1932 Toronto m. Henry Ingle, son Ethelbert G. Ingle b. 8 Jan. 1886 lives in Picton; (2) Bina m. Will Tate, Welland; (3) Orpha m. Will George, Croydon, Engl.; (4) Cora m. a Weatherly, Toronto; (5) Hattie m. L. Abernathy, Summerville Twp., (6) Jewel; (7) Will; (8) Samuel, last 3 born Summerville Twp. James' family is described as one with musical talents. Information furnished by Mr. E. G. Ingle of Picton.

There were two sons Andrew and James in William Bell Embury I (3) family but according to the Casey notes, James went to Oakland, Calif., and Andrew died in Thurlow.

P Marriage bond July 24, 1830: Anna Embury of Fredericksburgh and Henry Wilde of Portland, farmer. We have not yet found the name of Anna's father.

P John C. Clark Diary: March 20, 1839 - Thomas Embury of Portland died "from the hurt of a fall of a limb from a tree." This Thomas also known as Emery.

P Elizabeth Bell married an Embury of Camden East. She was granted land by OC 19 May 1836. She may have been the daughter of Ann Carscallen and William McCorquodale Bell, bp at Fredericksburgh 17 March 1790.

Camden: Elizabeth Embury d. Jan. 1871 at 81 of consumption. (Census of 1871.) She could be the Elizabeth Bell Embury mentioned above.

P In 1878 County Atlas of Lennox & Addington, Lots 4 & 5, Con. 3, Fredericksburgh Additional, south shore of Hay Bay, are designated "A. and Wm. E. Embury." This is the Andrew Embury farm and "A" was undoubtedly Andrew, Jr. Andrew, Jr. had no brother or son named "Wm. E." Mr. E.H. Embury of Napanee, direct descendant of Andrew, thinks this is an error for "Wm. and E." "Wm." would be Wm. H. Embury and "E." would be James Edward Embury, known as Edward, sons of Andrew, Jr. A "Wm. E." is also shown for Lot 8, Con. 2, Richmond, in the same atlas.

P Herrington P. 236: Napanee - "On the southeast corner of Centre and Dundas Sts. now (1913) occupied by . . . Hooper, stood a low frame building . . . the eastern part a grocery kept by a man named Embury." The 1865 directory for Lennox & Addington County shows a James Emery listed as merchant, Dundas St., Napanee.

P Napanee Beaver, 1900: "Died at Thorold on Jan. 29 Mary Embury, wife of Thomas E. Detlor, in her 81st year. She was born at Riverside on the front of Richmond. The family lived on Little Creek, N. Fredericksburgh." We believe she belongs in the John (2) of David (1) line and may have been the daughter of George Embury (3).

P Peter and Andrew Embury contributed to the first seminary in Cobourg, Ontario. Toronto Mail & Empire, Dec. 1931.

P Hazard's Corner Cemetery, Madoc: "In memory of John G., son of W.G. and M. Embury, born March 26, 1892?" Some of the family of Philip (3) of Andrew (2) of David (1) are buried at Hazard's Corner but this inscription could not be identified.

DIRECTORY OF LENNOX & ADDINGTON COUNTY, ONTARIO, 1865

(Courtesy of Dr. H. C. Burleigh)

Camden East	
Emery, David and Angus	Lot 20
Ernesttown	
Embury, Wm.	Con. 8
Emory, James	Con. 7
Fredericksburgh So.	
Embury, Andrew	Con. 3
Embury, Dorland	Con. 3
Embury, James E.	Con. 3
Embury, Wm. H.	Con. 3
Murvale	
Emery, Andrew	Hotel Prop.
Napanee	
Embury, Philip	Agent, A.F. Hooper
Emery, James	Merchant, Dundas St.
Emberry, Philip	Carpenter, Thomas St.
Portland Twp.	
Emery, James	Con. 3 Lot 13
Emery, Andrew	Con. 1 Lot 5
Embry, James	Con. 11 Lot 10
Richmond	
Embury, George	Con. 6
Embury, John E.	Con. 6
Embury, Thos. E.	Con. 6
Embury, Thos.	Con. 6
Embury, Wm. E.	—
Sheffield	
Embury, Wm. Lucas & V.	Cons. 7-5
Tamworth	
Embury, Valentine	Bakery
Verona	
Embury, James	Blacksmith

CONSOLIDATION OF THREE HASTINGS COUNTY, ONTARIO, DIRECTORIES

x indicates that the person listed appeared in that particular directory

Town or Twp.	Name	Occupation	Res.	1864-5	1869-70	1879-80
Belleville	Embury, John	Grocer	N. Front St.		x	
	Embury, John	Laborer	N.W. Moira			x
Frankford	Embery, Thos.	Pumpmaker	5 Con. S. Mill			x
Hungerford	Embury, James	Yeoman	2 Con. part Lot 14	x	x	
	Embury, Wellington	Yeoman	2 Con. part Lot 1	x	x	
	Embury, Samuel	Yeoman	3 Con. part Lot 21		x	
	Embury, Wm.	Yeoman	9 Con. part Lot 16		x	x Bogart
	Embury, Thos. Detler	Yeoman	9 Con. part Lot 16			x Bogart
	Embury, John	Yeoman	2 Con. part Lot 1			x Thomasburg
	Embury, Walter	Yeoman	2 Con. part Lot 1			x "
	Embury, Wellington	Yeoman	4 Con. part Lot 1			x Thomasburg
	Embury, Marcus	Carpenter	4 Con. part Lot 1			x "
Huntingdon	Embury, George	Yeoman	3 Con. part Lot 20	x	x	
	Embury, John	Yeoman	3 Con. part Lot 20	x	x	
	Embury, Samuel	Yeoman	3 Con. part Lot 20	x	x	
	Embury, John F.	Yeoman	3 Con. part Lot 20			x Thomasburg
	Embury, Wellington	Yeoman	3 Con. part Lot 20			x "
	Embury, Walter	Yeoman	3 Con. part Lot 20			x "
	Embury, Theodore	Yeoman	3 Con. part Lot 20			x "
Limerick	Embury, Albert	Yeoman	1 Con. part Lot 14	x	x	x St. Ola
	Embury, Peter	Yeoman	1 Con. part Lot 15	x	x	x St. Ola
	Embury, Roderick	Yeoman	1 Con. part Lot 15			x St. Ola
Madoc	Embury, David	Yeoman	6 Con. part Lot 12	x	x	x
	Embury, John	Yeoman	6 Con. part Lot 8	x	x	x
	Embury, Samuel	Yeoman	7 Con. part Lot 6	x	x	
	Embury, Samuel W.	Yeoman	6 Con. part Lot 8	x		
	Embury, Wm.	Yeoman	6 Con. part Lot 8	x		
	Embury, Wm.	Yeoman	7 Con. W. 1/2 Lot		x	
	Embury, Wesley	Yeoman	5 Con. part Lot 12			x
Madoc Village	Embury, Franklin	Carpenter	Dufferin St.			x
	Embury, Valentine	Carpenter	Dufferin St.			x
	Embury, Wm.	Carpenter	Dufferin St.			x
Rawdon	Embury, Edward	Yeoman	5 Con. part Lot 13	x	x	x Stirling
Milltown	Embury, Andrew	Carpenter	E. Catherine St.			x
Thomasburg	Embury, Wm.	Laborer		x		
	Embury, Edward	Clerk with W. W. Jones		x		
	Embury, Marcus	Carpenter				x
Thurlow	Embury, Allen	Yeoman	9 Con. part Lot 24	x	x	x Roslin
Tweed	Embury, Valentine		E. Side Store St.	x		
Tyendinaga	Embury, Andrew	Carpenter	1 Con. part Lot 4	x	x	

L'ENVOI

To pay tribute to the Emburys at this point is unnecessary. Their record stands for itself. Inching forward in the face of adversity, trusting always in the Lord, they were the sturdy, dependable stuff of the true pioneers.

Although our interest in the Emburys will not cease, and some questions still unanswered will be pursued at leisure, the bulk of files may now be put away. The files grew from talks with Rod Embury on the front porch of the farmhouse at Corbyville, Ontario. Rod was blind in the last years of his life but his mind was keen and his reminiscences were vivid. He did not live to know what he had started.

One of the files belongs to a Georgia correspondent working on the Embry line in the south. Her line owns a carriage lamp bearing the name "Embury" and a Methodist Discipline signed by the Wesleys. No connection was discovered between her Embrys and our Emburys, but that is not to deny that some day the connection may be made.

Another file is for a correspondent in Delaware interested, as we are, in the German-Palatines. One line of her ancestors probably knew Samuel Embury and the Lawrences at Augusta; one ancestor bought the farm of Lt. John Dulmage at Edwardsburgh, and another is believed to have married a granddaughter of John Lawrence and Margaret Switzer Embury Lawrence.

There are stacks of copies of our letters of inquiry and stacks of patient answers. The "Carscallen" file, grown hefty through the years, has been a lively source of information. Eula Lapp's discoveries, so generously shared, have sharpened our material considerably.

We met, through correspondence, the Illinois gentleman who "collects" Embury churches and writes their histories, and so many kind people willing to search for elusive items. And we must not forget another gentleman who wanted to know our short-cuts in compiling a family history. If any short-cuts were discoverable, the system would have been patented long before this!

The files may now be put away -- and it will be like parting with some old friends. We've grown accustomed to their faces.

E. B. E.

5 ~~Emerich 5~~
~~1 Ewing 28·56·56·57·57·57·59·60~~
~~2 Edie 29·30~~
~~9 Evans 58~~
~~1 Easton 68~~
~~4 Elsey 71~~
~~1 England 82~~
~~8 Estabrook 83~~
~~3 Eisman 84~~

~~5 Figgle 2~~
~~8 Fitch 15~~
~~13 Foster 17~~
~~2 Falk 18~~
~~1 Fisher 47·81·82·82·83~~
~~4 Flanders 49~~
~~1 Fuld 52c~~
~~15 Fullerton 58~~
~~4 Fernier 62~~
~~3 Farrell 66~~
~~4 Foote 72~~
~~10 Fletcher 82~~
~~14 Frazer 82·82c~~
~~12 Fabio 82~~
~~2 Foster 89~~
~~7 Gaffigan 2~~
~~13 Gannon 2~~
12 ~~Gauer 2~~
~~14 Geier 3·8·9·10~~
~~1 Gainor 31~~
~~4 Gore 45~~
~~4 Garrison 54~~
~~10 Graham 56~~
~~5 Gaea 59~~
~~17 Gunter 61~~
~~8 Goldfarb 61~~
~~15 Gaspie 64~~
~~16 Gunsolus 68~~
~~2 Galloway 71~~
~~4 Griffiths 72~~
~~3 Gale 82·83~~
~~6 Gaige 89~~

10a ~~Hall 2~~
16a ~~Hoffman 2·18·29·39·42·71·71·73~~

~~14 Hyde 2~~
~~9 Heasmer 2~~
~~1 Hack 4~~
~~10 Hank 8·11·13·16·17·18·20·21·22·24·24·29·30·35·35·41·47·50·52c~~
10a ~~17 Hogan 17~~
16a ~~36 Hodge 23~~
~~6 Hosley 29~~
26 Huff .37·37.
~~19 Hogle 42·45~~
~~15 Hill 58~~
26 Hurley 60
~~15 Hanna 63~~
29 Hurst 63
~~18 Hogaboom 64~~
~~11 Henry 66~~
~~5 Harris 67~~
~~23 Hauser 67~~
~~2 Hamilton 68·69~~
~~1 Hare 69~~
~~8 Hearne 69·70·73~~
24 Howarth 71
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27 Hunter 77
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~~3 Hicks 81~~
30 Hutchison 81
~~7 Hardy 81~~
~~12 Hensley 82~~
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1 Emerich 5
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7 Johnson 58·58
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10 Koons 21
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7 Ketcherson 54·64
1 Keeney 57
4 Kemp 62
3 Kelley 67
11 Kuhn 67
9 Knox 68
2 Keller 69
5 Kennedy 72
8 Kissam 86

8 Legaur 2
4 Lawrence 2·11·18·22·30·31·32·33·41·47·48·77·93
19 Lowes 2
~~6~~ Leduerck 2
13 Long 2·64
18 Lower 18·52c
17 Lowe 20·34
16 Low 23·30
21 Lupton 24·24·28
15 Lozee 37·37·47
5 Leake 41·43·43
12 Lloyd 56·56·64
10 Lennox 67·67
6 Leary 69
3 Lawley 71
11 Lewis 71
9 Lehrkinder 71
14 Lorie 72
20 Lunn 81
1 Lanton 81
22 Lusher 82
2 Lapp 93

6 McKay 40·43
10 McLean 51·62·82
12 McMullen 55·58
1 McCormick 56
5 McIntyre 57
9 McKinnon 61
13 McMurray 67
11 McLeod 68
2 McCullough 69

3 Maclumber 69
4 McBell 73·74·74·75
7 McKenna 78
8 MacKenzie 83
12 Miller 2
11 Mich 2
15 Modler 2
13 Miller 3·11·29·32·32·48·48·70·71·77
16 Monkton 18
3 Madden 28
19 Moore 29·57
7 Mason 51
21 Morton 55·62·62·63·64
1 Mack 55
22 Mowat 60
9 McIlwaer 61
17 Monroe 64·83
18 Moon 64
25 Murroney 66
23 Mowbray 68
5 Marsh 70
8 Massey 71
14 Mills 71
6 Marshall 72
10 Meacham 74
4 Manson 76
20 Morey 79
24 Munn 83
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3 Osborne 54
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18 Purdy 59
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5 Peterson 70
2 Pappineau 72
6 Pierce 74
12 Pool 82
8 Pindar 87

7 Rhuneheart 2
17 Rose 2·20
16 Rodenbucher 2
19 Ruckle 2·8·20·21
3 Reed 12
21 Rutgers 17
6 Rhicard 27·77
13 Roberson 29
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14 Robinson 64·64
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8 Richey 70
15 Roblin 72
1 Ramis 72
22 Rykert → Rhicard 77
18 Royce 79
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38 Shaugh 2
24 Sleeper 2
15 Shoemaker 2
13 Shier 2·18·52c
42 Switzer 2
17 Shoultare 2
18 Shuneweire 2
28 Southwell 3·4
23 Sleat 9·13·53
43 Swindells 9
40 Stuyvesant 14
16 Shoulder 18·52c
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9 Schermerhorn 19
37 Stopel 21
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22a Skeene 29
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12 Sherwood 33·40·43
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20 Sill 44·70
36 Stone 49
7 Sawyer 50
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34 Steel 78

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5 Teskey 2
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10 Tollet 7
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